The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Fulfillment of the Great Eastern's Latest Mission.

The New Cable at the French Island of St. Pierre.

The Irish Church Bill Passed by the Lords.

Insertion of the Concurrent Endowment Clause.

Acceptance of the Resignations of the French Ministers.

Terrible Destruction by the Great Floods in Texas.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern off Miquelon—Work Stopped by a Fog—The Sea Cable Cut and Buoyed.

BREST, Tuesday, July 13.

A dispatch from the *Great Eastern*, dated yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquelon; but a dense fog prevailed, in consequence of which she had as yet been unable to find the shore end of the cable, with which to make the splice. The deep sea cable has been cut and buoyed, to prevent accident, until the fog clears up; and no communication has been received through it since last night.

Later Advices—Splicing the Cable—End of the Work of the Great Eastern.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Great Eastern* arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition—the *William Corry*. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the *Corry* stood off, keeping near so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the *Great Eastern* should come in sight. Thus the *Great Eastern* had only to find the *Corry* and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre.

The day was unusually clear and bright, and this facilitated the labor.

Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Brest by the office here, because the land end is sealed and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive. The *Great Eastern* will return to Europe immediately. The line hence to the United States will be finished by the *Chiltern*. It is a holiday here, but no great enthusiasm is manifested.

The Latest—Interruption in the Work of Splicing—Communication Stopped.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 13—8:30 P. M.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. to-day the *Great Eastern* cut and buoyed the Brest cable, at about twenty miles from shore, and at a point about five miles from the buoy of the shore end. The splice, therefore, is not made. The cause of the delay is not known, as no communication has been held with the shore. All the vessels of the cable fleet, the *Scanderet*, *William Corry*, *Chiltern* and *Gulnare*, were in communication with the *Great Eastern* by signal at the time the cable was cut.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Final Debate on the Irish Church Bill in the Lords—Amendments Voted Down—The Bill Passed—A Protest Presented.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—7 A. M.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed in the House of Lords last evening. The Earl of CLANCARTY moved that the bill be read the third time three months hence. He opened the debate in a speech in support of his motion. He admitted that the verdict of the country in the late elections was favorable to the bill; but the details were then unknown to the people. He believed if the matter could be tested now, the bill would be rejected.

The Earl of DERBY said that beyond opposing the second reading, he had contented himself by giving a silent vote. His objections to the bill were not removed. He was opposed on principle to disestablishment and disendowment. Even with the amendment recently introduced, the Established Church was left with a miserable pittance, absolutely insufficient for her purposes. He would vote for the amendments if they were pressed, but he advised their withdrawal so as to throw the responsibility of rejected reasonable amendments on the House of Commons. He hoped the Lords would firmly resist all the attempts of the Commons to ratify the amendments.

Further discussion ensued, after which the Earl of CLANCARTY's amendment was withdrawn. The Earl of DERBY announced his intention to submit a protest against the bill. The bill was then read the third time, and the question recurred, Shall the bill pass?

The Earl of DEVON moved as an amendment, the omission of the clause permitting the Bishops to be retained in their seats, and spoke in favor of his motion.

Earl DE GREY, on the part of the Government, supported the amendment.

Lord CAIRNS opposed any alteration of the amendments. He thought it no greater anomaly to allow the Bishops to retain their seats than the bill itself, which is altogether an anomaly and full of novelties.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the amendment. He urged the point that if the Bishops were allowed to keep their seats the substance would have gone but the shadow be retained. He thought it better that the measure should be final and complete.

Lord HATHERLEY urged the inconsistency of the retention of seats to the Bishops when the qualification was gone.

After some further discussion the Lords divided, with the following result:

For the amendment	130
Against	82

The announcement was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering from the Ministerial benches.

Earl STANHOPE moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment.

Lord HOUGHTON thought that the requirements produced the impression that Ireland was to give religious equality. The bill did not. He would support the proposal for concurrent endowment.

The Duke of SOMERSET thought the bill ought to be liberal to Catholics and Protestants. What the bill wanted throughout was a little generosity. The House of Commons, in their amendments, professed to give generosity; but unfortunately their liberality was all one-sided. He supported the motion.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY opposed the motion on the ground that it was contrary to the pledges given by the Liberal Party at the general election.

The Earl of GRANARD also opposed the amendment. The Catholic Hierarchy was not prepared to accept State endowments. It was impossible for Catholics to vote for the motion, except at the expense of consistency and good faith. What the Irish Catholics wanted was the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church, and social and political equality in place of the system of ascendency which ostracised Catholics and deprived the Irish of all local self-government.

The Earl of DUNRAVEN said that the hopes of the Catholics had been much disappointed by the character which the bill had now assumed. Instead of being a measure of disestablishment and disendowment, it was a measure of disestablishment and reëndowment. He urged the point that the Parliament would never remove the discontent or obtain the confidence of the Irish people but by a *bona fide* measure guaranteeing perfect religious equality.

Earl RUSSELL supported the motion. He favored religious equality in Ireland, but without the principle of concurrent endowment the present bill does not give it.

Lord WESTBURY had not voted for the second reading of the bill out of deference to public opinion. He thought at the last elections the question was not sufficiently understood to enable the country to dictate to the Legislature. He thought the present Constitution of the Church was a great evil. He would favor any measure of beneficent reform. He regarded the present time as an opportunity to send forth a message of peace and religious equality; and he would regret if this opportunity to restore peace were lost through the bigotry of one party or the high spirit of the other, which induced them to disclaim concurrent endowment, and pronounce it a sin to do anything for a religious sect which comprises nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world. He thought unless they were equipoized and balanced by equal benefit to the Catholics the Lords' amendments were unjust.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the motion. The feelings of the constituencies were against any proposal for leveling. The adoption of the motion would only cause embarrassment.

Lord CAIRNS opposed the motion, believing the system of indiscriminate endowment unsuited for the position of Ireland.

After further debate the Lords divided with the following result:

For the amendment	121
Against	114

The principle of concurrent endowment was thus agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Lord REDESDALE presented Earl DERBY's protest, and then at a late hour their Lordships adjourned.

Proceedings in the House of Commons—England's Policy in China.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the remarks of Mr. SYKES in respect to the relations of England with China, admitted that it was the interest of England to strengthen the central Government of that country, and not weaken it by gunboat policy and extravagant demands. He reminded the House that America and other countries had treaty rights in China as well as England. In revising the treaty of Tien-Tsin we must consider the probable action of other countries as well as our own demands and rights. The internal trade of the country was destroyed by British merchants selling certificates to Chinese traders to enable them to defraud their own Government. The Chinese Government desires to yield to the wishes of the merchants, and when the Emperor attains his majority it is hoped that we shall be able to treat with him on all questions in regard to the rights of trade in that country of English merchants.

Fight Between Miners—The "Star" on the United States Toward Cuba.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.

A collision occurred at Sheffield to-day between two parties of miners, one belonging to the union, and the other consisting of anti-union men. The fighting was severe, and many were injured, one fatally.

The *Star* to-day says the intervention of Americans has undoubtedly helped to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The Government, it is true, has resolutely declined to be led into acts of open hostility to Spain, but the Lairds of America have contrived in some instances to outwit it. This does not exculpate England; but shows that the faults, of which she is accused, may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif to be Immediately Prorogued—Acceptance of the Resignation of the Ministry.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.

It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for Aug. 2; that the session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and that the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted, but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

Withdrawal of the Interpellation of the Tiers-Parti—The Promised Reforms.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Tiers Party, deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation.

The *Débats* to-day, in commenting on the political reforms promised by the Emperor, thinks that it is impossible to undervalue their meaning, and unjust not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

SPAIN.

Composition of the New Ministry—Protestant Burial in Catholic Ground.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 13.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War—General PRIM.

Minister of the Marine—Admiral TOPETE.

Minister of State—SILVELA.

Minister of the Interior—SAGASTA.

Minister of Agriculture—ECHEGARAY.

Minister of Finance—ARDANES.

Minister of Justice—ZORILLA.

Minister of the Colonies—BECERRA.

The remains of a Spanish lady who died in the Protestant faith were interred to-day in the General Cemetery. This is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the cemetery which has occurred under the recent order of the Alcade, permitting and defending such funerals. Nearly two hundred Spanish Protestants were present. There was no disturbance.

SERVIA.

Reception of the New Constitution.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, July 13.

The new Constitution has been promulgated and is received with much enthusiasm by the people.

AUSTRIA.

Conviction of Bishop Linz—His Sentence.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 13.

Bishop LINZ has been convicted before a civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of public order, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MALTA.

Death of the United States Consul.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

PARAGUAY.

Reported Victory of the Allies.

LISBON, Tuesday, July 13.

The South American steamer has arrived, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 16th ult. It was reported at Rio that the Allied forces had fought a decisive battle with the Paraguayans and achieved a complete victory.

CUBA.

Death of a Consul—The Hero at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 13.

Mr. STEDMAN, Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 8th inst.

The American steamer *Hero* has arrived at Porto Rico, from the Bay of Samana. She is detained by the authorities of Porto Rico on suspicion of being employed by the rebels.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Governor-General in Quebec—The Unseemly Contention—Changes in the Cabinet—The Coming Boat Race.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13.

An unseemly contention like that which occurred at Montreal took place to-day between the different national societies here in the presentation of addresses to the Governor-General. The President of the St. Jean Society claimed the precedence. The others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused, and the Governor-General, hearing of the dispute, refused to receive any of them.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Hon. Mr. ROSE is about to retire from the Cabinet, and Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD or Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER will succeed him as Finance Minister."

The Paris crew will row at the regatta here on the 9th of August. The Montreal and Ottowa and an American crew have also entered.

The Orangemen celebrated the 12th by a grand gathering at St. Catharines yesterday. About forty lodges present joined in the procession. Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Grand Master, and others, delivered addresses. Everything passed off peaceably.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

Later Accounts—The Entire Colorado Valley Under Water—Whole Towns Submerged—Appalling Loss of Life.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, July 13.

Special dispatches from Columbus, Texas, say the Colorado River is higher than ever known before. The water rose forty-seven feet and eight inches, but is now falling slowly. The whole valley is entirely under water, and the crops are destroyed. The railroad between Alleytown and Columbus is washed away for several hundred yards, and is badly damaged between Eagle Lake and Alleytown. A number of persons have been drowned below Columbus. Alleytown is six feet under water. Dead bodies have been seen floating past there. The water cut off DUNNOVANT's and other plantations at Eagle Lake. The occupants are supposed to have perished. At La Grange the water is still four feet on the public square. It is rumored that Bastrop and Webberville have been washed away, and many lives lost. The latter towns are situated on lower lands than La Grange. The Brazos is very high, and is still rising.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Times & Conservative* publishes a full report of the great flood at Paoli, Kansas. There were only two deaths by drowning. The loss of property is very great. Three streams, near Paoli, rose in a few hours thirty feet, carrying off houses, mills, fences and everything capable of floating. Paoli looked like an island in a lake. Two bridges were swept away; hogs and cattle were drowned, and the crops on the bottom lands suffered severely. The flood subsided on Monday, nearly as rapidly as it rose.

CHINESE LABOR.

Opening of the Convention in Memphis—Organization and Preparation for Work.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Chinese Labor Convention was called to order, at 11 o'clock, at Greenlaw Opera House, by W. H. CHERRY, President of the Chamber of Commerce. After prayer by Rev. Mr. TUGGLES, CHARLES KARTRECHT was chosen Temporary Chairman. He responded in a brief address, setting forth the objects of the Convention, and showing the great necessity of cheap labor in order to develop the resources of the country. Colonel LEON TROUSDALE was chosen Temporary Secretary, and a Committee of one delegate from each State represented, to report on permanent organization, was appointed as follows:

South Carolina, Dr. Green; Tennessee, R. M. Opperson; Mississippi, General Miles; Georgia, Dr. F. F. Taber; Alabama, Colonel Gus. Henry; Louisiana, Judge W. H. Sutton; Arkansas, T. S. Flourney; Missouri, J. M. Davis; California, C. W. Wicker; Kentucky, D. G. Reed.

Colonel J. W. CLAPP, of Memphis, then delivered an address, in which he denied that the object of the meeting was antagonistic to white or black labor; and he showed that in England the proportion of area was six acres to every laborer, while in eleven Southern States it was 365 acres.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Permanent Chairman, Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Governor HARRIS, on taking the chair, briefly responded.

A Committee of five was appointed on the order of business, as follows: Judge Sutton, of Louisiana; Gus. A. Henry, of Alabama; Robertson Topp, of Tennessee; T. C. Flourney, of Arkansas, and Mr. Speers, of Mississippi.

After some unimportant business, a Committee was appointed to consider the most practical means of drawing labor from China or India, with J. W. CLAPP as Chairman. Committees were appointed on transportation, finance and immigration.

A telegram was received from St. Louis saying KOOPMANSHOOP would be here to-morrow. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The meeting was very large, and delegates are continually arriving.

Statements of Koopmanshoop, the Coolie Contractor, Regarding the Chinese Laborers on the Pacific Coast.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 13.

KOOPMANSHOOP, the coolie contractor from San Francisco, left here this afternoon for Memphis to attend the Labor Convention. He says the Chinamen who are now on the Pacific Coast are receiving as much or more in the way of monthly wages than they can hope to get in the Southern States, and that the demand which the Memphis Convention is about to inaugurate must be met by new importations of coolies direct from Asia. If the wages fixed upon at Memphis be satisfactory, he will engage to enter at once into the business of bringing them across the Pacific Ocean, and thence direct to the Southern lands.

The Democratic Convention at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 13.

The town is densely packed with delegates to the Democratic Convention, and there is a great deal of canvassing. The fight will be between PACKER and CASS. HANCOCK's friends are numerous, but can give no positive assurance that he will accept the nomination. But little curiosity is manifested in regard to the judicial nominations, no one being prominently pushed.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Convention at Saratoga—A Lively Gathering—Earnest Appeals of Miss Anthony and Others for Enfranchisement—Adoption of a Platform.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 13.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Congress Hall this morning. The persons present who are prominent in the movement are SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Miss E. JOSLYN GAGE, Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, Mrs. S. F. NORTON, Mrs. MARTIN of Albany, and several others. Among the spectators are MILLARD FILLMORE, Rev. L. H. ANGIER of Massachusetts; OSCAR COLES of New-York, and many other prominent persons. Mrs. GAGE, of Fayetteville, called the meeting to order and named SUSAN B. ANTHONY for temporary Chairman. Miss ANTHONY, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon her. The call of the Convention was read, and six delegates from each Congressional District Convention answered to their names.

Miss ANTHONY, continuing, said that this Convention was to organize a suffrage association. By recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, every male citizen had a full right to vote and hold office, and the women felt it was now time to put forth a platform for women, to give them equal rights, and to remove all constitutional and legal barriers so that woman may have an equal right to work or starve according to her talent.

Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, of New-York, and Mrs. E. A. MORGAN, of Syracuse, were chosen Secretaries.

Mrs. BURLEIGH moved to appoint a committee on the preparation of a list of delegates, and the motion being carried, Mrs. C. BURLEIGH, Mrs. NORTON and Mrs. KNAPP were appointed such Committee.

On motion of Miss ANTHONY, committees for the selection of permanent officers, and on a platform and resolutions, were appointed.

The President stated that the persons in this movement desired discussion and hoped to have some argument in opposition as well as in favor of it. They had assembled there to-day and hoped to assemble in other States soon. They were not there as defendants but as plaintiffs. As long as men like FRED. DOUGLASS, LANGSTON, and others, were left out, they felt some decent companionship; but by the enfranchisement of all the colored men, none were left to them for association.

Mrs. MARTIN, of Albany, addressed the Convention. She said that the women were in the majority, and that while all men of every race had been given the protection of the ballot the women were denied it. Miss ANTHONY had called attention to this fact at the first meeting on the subject nineteen years ago at Seneca Falls, and met with ridicule, but she had now conquered the respect of the people. Mrs. MARTIN spoke of the value of the franchise and the great punishment it was considered to take it away from men. The negro enfranchisement agitation set women to thinking more deeply on the subject. The protection it afforded to the negroes was required by women—the same act of justice should be accorded to women. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn until 4 o'clock P. M., in order to complete the organization. Miss ANTHONY, in announcing the adjournment, appealed to all present to attend the future meeting. Woman, she said, did not like to be treated as a doll, or made the subject only for small talk. She liked to be treated as a sensible reasoning being. [Applause.] For twenty years, the speaker said, she had been subjected to jeers from the whole people, and yet had maintained her position in the movement. She spoke of the recent Fourth of July celebration near Buffalo, where the proceedings were conducted by women. Here she was interrupted by a gentleman who asked what was to be done with St. Paul's saying, that "women should be subject to their husbands." She replied, the same as men did to other of his sayings; pass them by.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Convention was held in Congress Hall. Mrs. SARAH F. NORTON, of New-York, made an address, answering several objections to women suffrage: First, they did not need it. Every woman of her acquaintance, she said, does need it; it is a privilege of citizenship. Now women are dependent on a class not famous for the care of other's rights. If my neighbor's wife can't write, is that any reason I shall not learn, asked the speaker. The ballot is the passport to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Men vote to each other the right to vote under a republican form of government, and women have the same rights as men. Men make women answerable to the laws, and yet say they are not capable of judging of the wisdom of them. If we are incapable of judging why are we held responsible? It is said none but bad women will go to vote. Are SUSAN B. ANTHONY, E. C. STANTON, HARRIET LIVERMORE and the thousands of others who are asking for suffrage all bad? The good women are in the majority, and should be allowed to come to the rescue. The progress of civilization has always been in ratio to the improvement in the condition of women.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from every Congressional District.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the name of M. E. JOSLYN GAGE, of Onondaga, for President, and thirty-six Vice-Presidents.

The Committee on Platform reported as follows:

The Convention of Delegates from the State of New-York, assembled without distinction of sect or party, in pursuance of a call upon all persons in favor of demanding suffrage for the women of the nation, and the passage of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which the ballot can be secured to them, resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the question of woman suffrage is the great moral and political question of the day, and we demand the ballot for women because equal rights are a part of the great principles of justice; because the laws of justice precede the laws of States, and the rights of humanity underlie the rights of government.

Resolved, That as Governments are instituted for the maintenance of principles of justice, and as every human being can do better for himself than another for him, the right of every human being to share in the Government under which he lives should be recognized by that Government.

Resolved, That we claim for woman the inherent right to share in the government of any country of which she is a citizen, by virtue of her existence as a human being and her natural capacity for self-government; that while resting the responsibility of woman's present political disability upon man, we deny his right to define woman's sphere; that as we deny the right of one class of men to define the rights and duties of another class of men, so do we emphatically deny the right of one sex to define the rights and duties of another sex.

Resolved, That we gladly recognize the advancement of our just principles as shown by the action of the Irish Republican National Conventions, recently held in Washington and Chicago, in which they demanded that suffrage should be extended to all not guilty of crime, irrespective of color, race or sex.

Resolved, That we also rejoice at the course of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, recognizing as a step in the true direction their recent action admitting women of that Church to vote on lay delegation.

Resolved, That in the recognition and furtherance of the principles of justice, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the nation on the same terms that it is held by the men of the nation.

Resolved, That we invite the coöperation of every man and woman, no matter how differing as to party politics, creed, color or nationality, in securing such an amendment.

The session will close to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Convention was held in HATHORN's new hall. Miss ANTHONY presented Mrs. GAGE for permanent President. Mrs. GAGE returned thanks for the honor done her in being called to preside in a new hall now first opened, and by the Convention dedicated to the cause of humanity. She referred to the demand now made in China and Turkey for the recognition of the rights of woman in the family. In England, America, Russia, Switzerland and other countries, women were asking their rights. Women were denied their claim to virtual representation by men.

Miss ANTHONY took the floor in reply to Rev. Mr. ANGIER. She spoke of the need women have of learning a business. Many women have to support themselves, their families and their husbands. Women demand to be independent bread-winners. They demand that every father, no matter what is his circumstances, should fit his daughters for business the same as his sons. The ranks of the loose women were filled up daily by girls tenderly raised to live without work. The ballot is the key to unlock the door to admit women to equal rights and to employment. A disfranchised class was always helpless. Enfranchise a class and it becomes a power. She instanced several cases where the colored men gained justice by the ballot. They demand the right of ballot that woman may respect herself and be respected.

TENNESSEE.

The Injunctions Against the Registrars Dissolved—Rebuke of Governor Senter by the Court—Military in Knoxville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, June 13.

Chancellor TEMPLE, this morning, dissolved the injunction against the Registrars for this and other counties. In delivering his opinion, he rebuked Governor SENTER for threatening the Courts with military power. The whole Bar sustained the Chancellor in vigorous protests against military interference. One company of militia is now stationed here, and others are expected. Under this decision of the Courts, Governor SENTER holds supreme control of the franchise.

THE SAENGERBUND.

The Rehearsal and Concert Yesterday—Welcome to a German Composer.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 13.

The rehearsal and concert to-day were over-crowded, and successes in every regard. In the afternoon there was a meeting of delegates for the Twelfth Saengerfest, which takes place in New-York in 1871. Many resolutions were passed in regard to the organization of a special Bund; also one thanking Mr. STEINBACK and the different Committees for the care taken of the singers from other cities. At the concert the grand choruses were performed by the united singers, from 1,200 to 1,400 strong, and were much applauded. The New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore singers each performed a fine chorus, and the singers received much applause. Mr. TSCHERCH, the composer from Germany, who is on a visit to Baltimore to attend the Saengerfest and to represent the 80,000 singers in Germany, was introduced to the audience and the Societies, and made a pleasant speech. He gave three cheers for the German Lied.

To-morrow and the following day will be devoted to picnics and amusements at the grounds of the Schuetzen Club.

State Temperance Organization—Plan of Action in the Coming Campaign.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 13.

The Committee appointed by the late State Temperance Convention met at the Crescent House to-day. Sixteen members were present, among them Ex-Governor M. H. CLARK, W. N. STEARNS, Rev. Mr. MCKEAN, State Senator O'DONNELL. The Committee organized with B. E. HALE, President; M. H. CLARK and J. W. HARCOURT, Vice-Presidents, H. S. MCCULLUM, Secretary, and J. L. BOGG, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of J. N. STEARNS, J. O'DONNELL, W. J. GROO, J. L. BOGG and N. N. LOCKE. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the temperance voters of the State, as a sacred duty they owe the cause, to attend the caucuses of their respective parties and secure the nomination of delegates pledged to vote for such men only as will carry out the wishes of the majority of the temperance people of the State.

Resolved, That we will demand of the next Legislature a law which will enable the majority of the legal voters of any town, city or village or ward, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors or beverages therein.

Resolved, That we urge on temperance men to enforce the penalties for violation of the present Excise laws, and will demand of the next Legislature such an increase of penalties as will tend to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages in the State.

The Executive Committee is authorized to represent the State Committee when the latter is not in session under instructions. The plan of local organization is left to the Executive Committee. Messrs. HALE and O'DONNELL were appointed to prepare and publish an address to the temperance voters of the State. The Executive Committee adjourned to meet at No. 172 William-street, New-York, Aug. 18.

CUBA.

LATEST ADVICES BY MAIL.

Reception of De Rodas—The Volunteers—Review of the Latter—Torpedoes Again—Release of Political Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, July 5, 1869.

Last Sunday was a gala day for Havana, and the Spanish element in the city must have been as much gratified at the magnificent review which took place, as the friends of Cuban independence were chagrined. Whatever our sympathies may be with the cause of struggling nationalities, whatever our prejudices, candor compels us to admit that in all its details and general plan, the parade of the volunteers last Sunday was an affair as enthusiastic as it was creditable to all who participated in it.

Notice of a review of the volunteer forces, by General DE RODAS having been given out by the newspapers, at an early hour in the afternoon immense crowds of citizens streamed in from all directions toward the great centre of attraction, the Paseo de Isabel Segunda, cramming to repletion every available space in the large opening in front of the Louvre and Tacon Theatre and occupying every balcony that commanded a view of the spot over which the volunteers were to pass, while immense numbers of spectators distributed themselves along the route to be taken, and extending for over a mile, formed an avenue of living walls through which the column was to defile. By tacit agreement, as it were, everybody in the city seemed to have no more care on their mind than that engendered by a wish to witness the grand review. Omnibuses ceased running, and taking up advantageous positions in the vicinity soon became filled inside and covered outside with the curious; street-cars came to a stand-still and afforded accommodation to various spectators, and lamp-posts, even, did good service to judge from the number of individuals who clung to them with a seeming determination to hold their positions at sight-seers or fall in the attempt.

Along came the Captain-General attended by his guards, and followed by a squad of volunteer mounted civilians, counting-house and mercantile clerks on hired hacks, grasping the manes of their jades like the famous John Gilpin in the picture, suffering from nasal hemorrhage, and wishing themselves safe back on their stools at the desks of their employers. The Captain-General and this unique cavalcade passed rapidly along to the "Campo de Marte," and after inspecting the volunteers returned to the space in front of the Louvre to witness the march of the troops.

On they came, upward of 7,000 men, infantry, cavalry and a battery of artillery—over twelve battalions—accompanied by as many bands of music, and everywhere, within the sight and hearing of your correspondent, they were received with waving handkerchiefs, uplifted hats and stentorian cheers from thousands of sympathetic throats, the uproar of enthusiasm being in some cases sufficient to render the strains of the bands of music which accompanied them quite inaudible. To sum up all pithily, the ovation was a perfect success. The fiat therefore may go forth that peace and harmony between the volunteers and the governmental representative of Spain in this island is fully and cordially restored, and that the Machiavellian policy of DE RODAS has in a few short days restored most of the tarnished prestige of Spanish authority, DE RODAS at present remaining master of the situation.

VOLUNTEERS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

As the patriotism of the volunteers is largely on the increase it was natural to expect something definite from their "*acendrado*" patriotism, and as a rumor has been in circulation for the past few days stating that the Captain-General would leave Havana for the seat of active operations in Puerto Principe, the following offer from a volunteer was not looked upon with much surprise by any person. In making this offer, however, the volunteer who claims to represent the opinions of his comrades in general, takes good care to stipulate that the bloodless heroes of Havana shall not be used in pursuit of the enemy, but simply to garrison the towns and strategic points in the districts of Puerto Principe and Cinco Villas. The communication is taken from the *Voz de Cuba* of the 2d, and is addressed to the director of that periodical:

"DEAR SIR: I have heard the statement made to various friends in the last few days, that our sympathetic Captain-General intended to pass to Cinco Villas in order to ascertain the manner in which things were being carried on in that jurisdiction; apropos of said excursion I have also heard stated that he thought of taking with him a representation from each battalion of volunteers or the rifle and grenadier companies of each, which notice I have taken pleasure in eulogizing with the remainder of my comrades of every battalion. No better thing could be done by his Excellency. I am sure that all would be ready to accede to such a proposition in order that each battalion might remain satisfied. We would answer for the pacification of said territory in the space of one month. The eighteen companies thus recruited would garrison all the towns of said department, while the regular troops, more accustomed to the pursuit of the enemy, would be at liberty to destroy the miserable hosts of insurgents that yet marand and pillage in the interior. This is my opinion, and I am convinced that it is the unanimous one of all my comrades in arms."

Such a programme as this would be in perfect accordance with the wishes of the volunteer heroes, as it would afford a great many of them a chance to visit the interior, which is to a great number of them a sealed book, with a chance to sport their gay uniforms among the rustic damsels, and acquire a cheap reputation for bravery with very little personal risk to their own precious bodies.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

General DE RODAS has performed a very praiseworthy act in ordering the release of all political prisoners who have been tried and found guiltless of the charges preferred against them. Anomalous as it may sound to all possessed of ideas of justice and legal morality, the statement that he has performed a praiseworthy act merits repetition, especially when it is recollected that in all cases of political offences the civil power has no jurisdiction whatsoever, and cognizance is taken of all misdemeanors of that nature by the various Military Commissions formed especially for that purpose, and possessing more than a secular tendency to convict. All doubts as to the prisoner's innocence or guilt are, as a general thing, decided against him, thus reversing the natural legal maxim respected in almost every other country civilized enough to possess a criminal code, and governed by the eternal law of justice.

TORPEDOES AGAIN.

An account I sent you already, concerning an attempt to blow up the gas-works of Sancti Spiritus, by means of torpedoes in coal, was a long way ahead of the Government who have only just now awakened up to a consideration of the dangers likely to accrue from the extensive use of torpedoes. The *Gazette* of last Sunday contains an order reminding all commanders of war steamers of the strict necessity that exists for examining all coal furnished them, thus counteracting the schemes of those who may be immoral enough to attempt the destruction of Spanish war vessels by introducing the "coal torpedoes" into the furnaces. Every piece of coal, of suspicious shape or size, will therefore be subjected to a rigid examination before being received on board, and the inspection will be repeated again on board before the coal enters the furnace. The friends of Cuban independence will of necessity be compelled to adopt other plans for the introduction of torpedoes as an engine of destruction of their implacable and exceedingly watchful foe. QUASIMODO.

Later News—Tenacity of the Revolution—Miraculous Preservation of the Spaniards—The Captain-General—Justice and Confiscation—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

As yet, no very important military operations have taken place since the date of my last, and the concentration of the revolutionary forces in the vicinity of Puerto Principe has not been, up to date, productive of any grand battle between the contending factions. The general situation of affairs may be summed up in the trite and oft-repeated sentence so frequent during our own civil war, "All quiet along the Potomac." Whether this lull is the precursor of coming storms, in which brilliant bayonet charges, Spanish heroism and fortitude are to play a conspicuous part, with the insurgents exhibiting their cowardice—*vide* Havana Press—by turning tail to their victorious pursuers, your correspondent knows not; but is rather inclined to believe that we will not have to wait long for a repetition of those most veracious and magnificent bulletins of victory so often before trumpeted forth by the sycophantic Press of this city. Looking back over the files of the daily Press, one is astounded at the sum total of engagements—at the slaughter of the Cubans and the miraculous preservation of the Spaniards, wondering by what talismanic process those heroes, more famous than the renowned hero of CERVANTES, more lucky than the survivors of that historic "Six hundred," are preserved from the bullets and the machetes of their enemy. This latter must, without a doubt, be possessed of the qualities of a well-known fish, or else would not be able to wriggle himself so successfully out of the hand so often stretched forth for his annihilation. Gifted with a species of immortality, he no sooner suffers defeat at one point than he raises his head in another, apparently none the worse off for the tilt. A month ago the newspapers were occupying themselves in the study of a plan by which the repentant sinners of the revolution and the magnanimous victors in the cause of Spanish supremacy in Cuba were to live together in peace, amity and good will toward each other under one maternal, political head as heretofore, and now after some had got to believe, by the mere force of having it dinned perpetually into their ears, that the rebellion had gone irrevocably under we are roused with the startling announcement that QUESADA is concentrating his forces in Puerto Principe, commencing the campaign by the capture of an entire company within a stone throw of the capital of Camaguey, while reports numerous and startling in character announce an attack on the city by the combined forces under MARMOL, QUESADA and BEMBETA. The Spanish, however, bear up bravely under the infliction of the disheartening news with which they are so mercilessly pelted by the emissaries and agents of young Cuba in this city, and are as hopeful and confident of success as they were when Count VALMASEDA captured the abandoned ruins of Bayamo.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

CABALLERO DE RODAS will disappoint the expectations formed of him by many—especially by the Cuban element, who looked for a modern Saul in the person of DE RODAS, sanguinary in character and breathing out nothing but "threatenings and slaughter" against the enemies of the "national integrity." They flattered themselves that an inauguration of such a policy would benefit their cause largely, inasmuch as such a *régime* would have the effect of rendering resistance on the part of their armed compatriots more desperate and making all hope of compromise well-nigh impossible. The sanguine expectations of the patriots, however, have been disagreeably disappointed by the conciliatory programme of CABALLERO; "Spain! Justice! Morality!" Of those three the first is old and well understood; the two latter are new in the history of Cuban Administrations, and if followed up will be worth more to the Spanish cause than thousands of reinforcements from Spain. I think General DE RODAS is the man to strictly adhere with the most perfect honesty of purpose to the plan he has voluntarily laid down for his government and that of his subordinates.

Speaking of himself, and expressing his surprise that a reputation for sanguinary qualities should have preceded him in America, the General remarked to an American visitor: "I do not know how or why they have gifted me with such a bloodthirsty character, as I never signed a warrant for the execution of any one in my life. True I have fought to put down incipient revolutions, but it must be recollected that my opponents were determined and well armed. Duty left me no other choice than to annihilate or be annihilated myself, but as soon as resistance ceased I always manifested a disposition to compromise and thereby prevent the further effusion of blood. Fighting is no frolic, I can assure you." These were his words, and one could have imagined himself listening to SHERMAN propounding his theory that "war is cruel and you can't make anything else of it."

JUSTICE AND CONFISCATION.

The following proclamation proves that the most vigorous measures will be adopted against the rebels, armed and unarmed, and that DE RODAS is determined not to let the grass grow under his feet in his efforts for the complete pacification of the country:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA: The insurrection, reduced in its impotence to the sustenance of detached bands, whose watchword is extermination, perpetrating crimes without example in the history of civilized nations, individual security and the laws of justice being the first guarantee of person and property, demand that justice should be expeditious and void of complaisance toward those who have placed themselves outside of the law.

The criminal will not, however, lack guarantees of rigid impartiality during the trial and elimination of proof of his crime, but without allowing any delay to detain or paralyze at present the sentence of the law and an inexorable compliance with it.

Custodian of the integrity of our territory, protector of the honorable man and the peaceable citizen, complying with the duties of my charge and making use of the faculties conceded me by the Government of the nation, I decree:

ARTICLE 1. A rigorous compliance with the circulars of this superior political Government bearing date 12th and 13th of February of the present year. (This refers to DULCE's decree as to the treatment of all rebels against the Government.)

ART. 2. For the crimes of intentional incendiarism, assassination, armed robbery and contraband traffic, prisoners will be tried by a grand court-martial.

ART. 3. The Tribunals of Justice will continue to exercise their functions without prejudice to my right of the consideration of those cases which from special circumstances may require it. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, 5th July, 1869.

The Confiscation laws are being enforced vigorously, several orders having been published in the official *Gazette* of the Government approving the action of the local authorities, and ordering the immediate sequestration of all property belonging to active participants in and sympathizers with the revolution.

WAR NEWS—VILLA CLARA.

The insurgents belonging to the command of DIEGO G. ARREN, who was taken prisoner recently, are with numerous parties under command of VILLAMIL VILLEGAS and SOL, encamped on the estate of ARREN, receiving from said estate subsistence, and making it a base from which to organize marauding expeditions against those favorably disposed toward the Spaniards. An expedition of the latter is being prepared to march against them, the authorities flattering themselves that they will be able to effect the complete dispersion, if not the entire capture of this band of revolutionists.

Advices from Santa Clara state that a column of Spanish troops, composed of a company of the Tarragona regiment, a section of Guines' mounted militia and a detachment of volunteers had an encounter with a party of insurgents under the notorious guerrilla chief, GUILLERMO LORDA. It resulted in the defeat and capture of the latter, with eight of his men. These are believed to have been part of the band who burned the sugar plantation "El Cubaño" a short time before. They were taken back to said plantation, and, with apparently poetical justice, were executed on the smoking ruins of the estate they had so recently destroyed.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCISCO CANIZAR, in charge of 200 Spanish troops, and operating in what are termed the *Sierras de Bayamo*, claims to have defeated the remnants of the bands of MAXIMO GOMEZ, VILLAVERDE, and FIGUEREDO, "killing various, capturing eleven fire arms, (prodigious exploit!) and wounding many." (How many?) VILLAVERDE's second in command, RODRIGUEZ COLAS, is said to have been killed. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at five wounded, Colonel CANIZAR being among the latter. QUASIMODO.

EXECUTION OF AMERICANS.

Account of the Death of Young Wyeth—Letter From the Victim to his Mother and Friends.

Particulars have just been received in this City concerning the tragic death of ALBERT WYETH, the young American who was summarily shot by Spanish troops, at Santiago de Cuba, on the 21st of June. They were brought here by the Captain of an American bark, who witnessed the execution and who has furnished a description of it to the friends of the victim. The vessel arrived at this port from Cuba on Saturday last, bringing letters and messages which were intrusted to the Captain by young WYETH, for safe delivery. It appears that young WYETH left this City for Cuba in May last, on board the schooner belonging to some Cubans who boarded in the same house with him in this City, and with whom he was intimately acquainted. Of excitable temperament, adventurous and full of courage, he was easily made to give his support to the expedition which has had such a disastrous end. Previous to sailing he took an affectionate parting with his parents and immediate personal friends, telling them he expected to obtain a position on the staff of General CESPEDES, the insurrectionary leader, to whom he carried letters of introduction. After the seizure of the *Grapeshot* he was removed to the military prison at Santiago de Cuba, where he was kept in confinement for several days. A drum-head court-martial sat at his trial, which resulted in his conviction. Subsequently the American Consul made endeavors to save his life, but without success. His sentence was received in his cell at midnight on the 21st of June, and he was then told by his captors to get ready for execution. He occupied the short time which was allowed him, in preparation, to writing letters to his mother and a friend named EUGENE CASTNER, and also to religious devotions in the presence of two clergymen who were permitted to attend him. At daybreak he was led out to be shot in company with three others, two of whom were Americans, the third being a Mexican. The spectacle occurred in an open plaza, in sight of the populace of the town, who manifested the most vindictive feeling against the unfortunate prisoners. All four men were pinioned with their faces toward a wall, and were shot through the head from behind, the firing party consisting of twenty soldiers who stood a few paces off from the condemned. There were no blank cartridges used by the soldiers, who discharged their rifles at the same time, such having been the command of the Spanish officers. A small party of Americans witnessed the sad occurrence, but could only vent their indignation, being powerless to avert the fate of their countrymen. WYETH was formerly connected with the American Telegraph Company, having served in the capacity of operator in the Philadelphia and New-York offices. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, who deeply regret his untimely death. Just previous to his execution he addressed the following letter to one of his former associates in the telegraph business in this City:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21, 1869.

Eugene Castner, New-York:

DEAR EUGENE: Good bye! I will be shot at 7 o'clock this morning. It is now 5 A. M. I was sentenced about 12 o'clock last night. I have just been baptized in the Catholic chapel here, and will pass the few hours of my life that yet remain to me here with the good priests. Tell GEORGE DIVEN and NEWELL and all my other friends of my fate. All who came on the vessel have been shot. There are three others who were with me on the vessel who die with me. There is no hope whatever, and be assured you will never see me again on earth. My love to NEWELL and GEORGE and all the rest. Please send my trunk and contents to my mother, Mrs. E. J. WYETH, Chambersburg, Penn. Good bye. Be prepared to meet me in Heaven, whither, I trust, I am going. Your friend till the last. AL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The White Mountains, Lake Willoughby and Lake Memphremagog.

Where to Go to Spend the Hot Months.

Fishing, Sailing, Driving, Boating, Flirting, &c., &c.

Out of town, out of town; hurry up, close up your affairs and let's get into the country, is now the cry. The weather is growing hotter and hotter; there is no relief; the very breeze, when one does happen along, seems burdened with heat, and the weary, panting citizen looks forward with no little impatience to the day when he shall be able to leave the scorched, dusty city, and catch a breath of fresh country air. The trains and steamboats are crowded daily, and hundreds of tired men and women leave town and seek rest and strength in the woods, on the water and in the fields. Some going one way, some another, each following his own path, anxious only to get away from brick walls, hard stone walks and gaslights, to grassy paths, shady trees, beside cool waters, and where all is quiet and peaceful. Many, not yet ready to leave town, are hardly certain where to go when they do start, there are so many pleasant routes, so many inviting stopping-places, and so many charming spots, where one could linger through all the hot Summer months, that to choose which way to travel and what is worth seeing, is a matter of no little difficulty.

On Monday we sketched a very pleasant trip from New-York to Montreal, passing through the Connecticut and White River valleys, and pointing out the various interesting places and objects on the way. Now we propose to describe in like manner a journey to the White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog.

Taking the train from the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, or the night boat for New-Haven, we pass over the route before described, to White River Junction, (where we then branched off and took the line of the Vermont Central Railroad to Montreal,) now we remain on the train, remembering though to take a forward car before reaching the Junction, and resume our trip. The scenery all along is varied and beautiful. A very short ride and we arrive at

HANOVER, N. H.,

where is located Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, now one hundred years old and one of the oldest in New-England, Harvard, Yale and Brown only preceding it chronologically. On the roll of its alumni are the names of DANIEL WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE, GEORGE P. MARSH, SALMON P. CHASE and many other celebrated men. The place abounds in pleasant drives and walks, and each Summer it receives hundreds of visitors. About a mile and a half from Dartmouth College is the Norwich University, established in 1820 by Captain ALLEN PARTRIDGE, under the name of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, afterward, in 1834, chartered under its present name. Passing Pompanoosuc, where large quantities of copperas ore are shipped to Philadelphia and England, from which sulphuric acid is made, Thetford, Lyme and North Thetford, where several large copper mines are located, Fairlee and Oxford, we arrive at

BRADFORD, VT.,

the second town in importance on the route, where was manufactured, in 1812, the first artificial globe made in the United States. There are large manufactories here, of iron castings, machinery, woolen goods, starch, &c., the power being furnished by White River, which we cross just before reaching the station. In the northwest part of the town, in Wright's Mountain, is a singular old cave, called Devil's Den, which is supposed once to have been the abode of human beings. Passing on to Haverhill, once the headquarters of the stage lines extending through northern New-Hampshire, and then a place of considerable note, from which a fine view of Moose Hillock may be seen rising to the height of 4,636 feet, and itself a very interesting place, we soon notice, on the left, a terrace, some 100 feet above the meadows, on which is located the town of

NEWBURY, VT.,

much frequented for its well-known Sulphur Springs, located in a valley just east of the depot, where a bath-house has been fitted up. The town lies upon high table land, overlooking the meadows, and the scenery is not unlike that seen from Mount Holyoke in Massachusetts. Mount Pulaski, in the rear of the town, is of easy access, and the tourist should ascend its summit, from which the view is very fine. On the right is the valley of Haverhill, on the east Moose Hillock, to the left Sugar Loaf and Black Mountains, and on the northeast the Franconia Mountains. On a clear day may be seen, the Notch, through which travelers pass to the White Mountains. Above the town is the Great Ox Bow, where the river makes a sharp turn to the east, another to the west, making a circuit of four and a half miles, though across its neck is only a hundred yards, and then pursues its way southward, bounded on either side by magnificent meadows. South of the Ox Bow, and east of the railroad stands a house built in 1775, the frame of which was raised the day the news reached Newbury of the battle of Lexington. Three of the men who were at the raising were also at the battle of Bunker Hill. The next station is

WELLS RIVER,

where the travelers for the White Mountains change cars. It is also the junction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. The White Mountain tourist, taking the cars of the White Mountains Railroad, crosses the "Wild Ammonoosuck," a stream of surpassing beauty, abounding in rapids and cascades, said to be the "wildest and most impetuous river in New-Hampshire," and passing through a romantic and beautiful country for twenty miles, arrives at Littleton, from which point the journey to the Mountains is made by stage.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

cover an area of about forty square miles, and with one exception, exhibit the most elevated land east of the Mississippi. DARBY FIELD, of Pascataquack, accompanied by two Indians, ascended the highest peak in 1642, but no mention of them appeared in print until 1672. In 1803 the first public house was erected for occasional visitors, upon the Giants' Grave, and, although their fame is world-wide, it is not more than thirty years since tourists commenced visiting them in any considerable numbers. The Notch, through which visitors pass, is one of the most interesting features of the scenery. It is perhaps three miles in length, and through it flows the "Infant Saco." It is but twenty-two feet wide at its entrance, between two perpendicular masses of rock, the one twelve and the other twenty feet high, and as it proceeds becomes more and more wild and irregular. On each side are abrupt cliffs and rocky ramparts, towering up in some places 2,000 feet above you. It was discovered by two hunters in 1771, and incorporated as a State turnpike in 1803. Mount Washington, the highest, rising 6,285 feet above the sea level, is the most popular, and the one we will ascend. The best time to make the ascent is, on a clear, but not too cold day, just after a storm. If the weather is at all hazy the cone will be cloud-capped, and that detracts considerably from the view. Dress warmly, and carry also an overcoat or shawl and a pair of thick gloves, for at the top, if the wind happens to be blowing from the northwest, as it frequently, if not generally does, if not warmly clad, the most active feel the cold severely. Having taken these precautions, and made friends with the guide, mount the trusty little Canadian pony assigned you, and commence the journey. The path is narrow and terribly rough, the pony patiently plods along, sure-footed and generally quite good-natured, until, passing the Lake of the Clouds, after which there is nothing but a broken mass of rocks, you finally come to the inclosure of rocks, where you dismount. The last mile of the ascent must be made on foot. The path is rough almost beyond description, the rocks are tumbled and piled together in all sorts of irregular ways, and slipping and sliding, tumbling and grumbling, scraping your knuckle on one side, your shin on the other, in all sorts of humors, good, bad and worse, the party finally reach the top, tired, some hatless, all breathless, but without exception satisfied, nay, rejoiced, that they had courage to commence the trip. After climbing up the side of the mountain for a considerable distance, the trees begin to diminish in height; at an elevation of about 4,500 feet, dwarfish evergreens only are to be found, about the height of a man's head, putting forth numerous horizontal branches, closely interwoven. Emerging from this thicket, you are above all woods, at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which consists of a pile of naked rocks. Arriving at the summit, a scene is presented, the grandeur and sublimity of which are beyond description. If the day is clear, the view embraces the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, in a direct line to the southeast, the Katahdin Mountains to the northeast. On the west the Green Mountains, in Vermont, and on the southwest Monadnock Mountain, 120 miles distant. Nearer may be seen the Umbagog and Winnipiseogee Lakes, Androscoggin and Connecticut Rivers, and almost any number of smaller lakes, streams, &c., while beneath, and around in every direction, the mountains extend for miles, resembling, considerably, the waves of the sea during a terrible storm. The summits of these mountains are covered with snow nine and ten months in the year. There are hundreds of other parts equally interesting, but to describe them would take too long. To form any idea of their magnificence one must see them for himself. Leaving the mountains, we will return to Wells River, again enter the cars, and resume our journey northward. The Connecticut River now becomes narrow and more rapid. Arriving at

M'INDOE'S FALLS,

before which we pass Dodge's Falls, where the river makes a considerable descent, we find the falls still high, and furnishing excellent power. A short distance beyond the station the train emerges from a cutting, and another beautiful river view opens. Across the entrance to a picturesque cove, a boom is stretched, where thousands of logs may be seen waiting their turn to be floated away in rafts, or used at the saw mills. A few miles further on we pass Beard's Falls, and opposite to the railroad at this point may be seen some fifteen or twenty islands; one of which, named Gold Island, was the scene of considerable excitement some years ago. It was reported that on it the Indians had buried gold and treasure to an almost incalculable amount; hundreds went there to dig for it, but as yet it has not been found. A little further on is

ST. JOHNSBURY,

the seat of justice for Caledonia County, and the most important station on the line. The Court-house is built of brick and very commodious. Directly in front of it stands a massive monument of Vermont marble, on the sides of which are carved the names of eighty-one residents of the place who lost their lives in the late war. Not far distant is a new library, erected by the liberality of private individuals. A fine view of the neighboring country may be had from the summit of Reservoir Hill. At St. Johnsbury Centre, three miles further north, is an old tree, considerably thought of by the villagers. It was planted by Mr. ELKANAH COBB, a soldier of the Revolution and of 1812, who cut the sapling when returning from the battle of Plattsburg, and set it out in his door-yard. Now grown to a noble tree, it overshadows the old soldier's former home.

LYNDON,

the next station, is a place of considerable business. In the southern part of the town are the Great Falls of the Passumpsic, sixty-five feet in height, and, a mile above them, Little Falls, eighteen feet in height, both of which may be seen from the car windows just before reaching the station. Passing Folsom's, the next station is

WEST BURKE,

just before reaching which we pass Burke Mountain, 3,000 feet in height, and from which may be had a very extensive and beautiful view. The place itself is of but little importance, and mentioned principally because from it we take the stage to

LAKE WILLOUGHBY,

a charming place, like nothing else you can think of, and possessed of a beauty peculiar to itself. On either side is an immense mountain, and between lies the lake, so deep that no trustworthy measurement has yet been made. In the narrowest place it has been sounded to the depth of 600 feet, but bottom was not touched. For nearly twenty-two miles a perpendicular wall of granite rock and silicious limestone rises to the height of 600 feet, while below, between it and the lake, for more than a thousand feet, the mountain, almost perpendicular, is covered with huge rocks. From the summit the view is very grand; looking down upon the water for the first time, the nerves of all, the ladies especially, are likely to be a little shaken, but after one becomes a little used to it, it is very fascinating. The water is pure and transparent, and along its shore for miles every object on the bottom may be seen. It is full of trout, and the ladies enjoy immensely taking a small boat, rowing out upon its bosom and fishing. It is so funny, they say, to see the foolish little fish snatch the bait, and so very jolly to think you are catching your own breakfast. If ever the ladies feel their entire independence of the male sex, it is on these excursions, except when they want to be rowed in or out, their hooks freshly baited, or a newly-caught fish taken off. The walks and drives are numerous and pleasant. A particularly fine one is down the lake shore, under the heavy walls of Mount Willoughby. Passing under the grateful shade of some fine old trees, you presently come upon an immense granite boulder, which is supposed at some time or other to have come tumbling down the mountain; a little further on and you come to another; climb down the bank and walk out upon it, and you have a magnificent view. Just below you in a cavern is the "Devil's Den," where his satanic majesty is said to have once held court. Above you is the "Flower Garden," filled with rare plants, and the delight of botanists. North is "Silver Cascade," where a little stream leaps down the rocks from the mountains; and north of that is "Point of Rocks," where the mountain approaches close to the lake. A more delightful moonlight walk it is hard to imagine. On the opposite side Mountain Hor, Sugar Loaf and Bear Mountains are seen, covered with maple and spruce forests. There are numerous walks and drives quite as interesting as this, and the tourist who visits the place intending to stay one day, will find it hard work to tear himself away in less than a week. Passing on to

SOUTH BARTON,

we have a fine view of Jay Peak, 4,018 feet in height, and from the summit of which may be had one of the finest views in New-England. Just before reaching the station, we reach the summit, which is the dividing line between the valleys of the Connecticut and the St. Lawrence. Continuing north, along the western shore of Crystal Lake, a small but beautiful sheet of water, we next reach

BARTON,

named after General WM. BARTON, of Rhode Island, to whom it was granted in 1781. It is at the outlet of the lake, and has excellent water power. Some seven miles southwest of the depot is the old bed of Runaway Pond, through which the stage road from Barton to Montpelier now passes, the history of which road is rather interesting. In 1810, there were two ponds, about seven miles southwest of Barton, one of which discharged its waters through Lamoille River into Lake Champlain, and the other through Barton River into Lake "Magog." The inhabitants, wishing more water for their mills, determined to change the channel of Long Pond by digging a channel to Mud Pond, which was accordingly done during the Summer months; no sooner was it completed and the small barrier at the head of the pond removed, than the water, instead of following the channel, descended into the sand beneath. The stream continued increasing, until finally bursting all bounds it rushed down the valley, carrying houses, barns and mills before it, until it passed into Lake Memphremagog. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the workmen had a very narrow escape. Next we come to Barton Landing, where several stores and a saw-mill are located. A stage runs daily from this place to Irasburg, three and a half miles distant, and one of the prettiest villages in Northern Vermont. Passing it we reach Coventry, and continuing northward come to a bay, connecting with Lake Memphremagog. Passing along its eastern bank and crossing on a spile bridge, we are in a few moments landed at

NEWPORT,

not the Newport of ocean bathing, and of many years repute, but Newport, Vt., a few miles from the Canada shore, and where, not many years ago, smugglers were the aristocrats of the place. It don't pay so well now though, and its professors are not respected. The business is about destroyed, and just enough recollection of it survives to add a little spice of romance to the place. The village is thriving, and bids fair, in time, to become a place of considerable importance. The scenery is grand, and the breezes from the lake are cool and refreshing. South of the village, Prospect Hill rises to the height of two or three hundred feet, overlooking the country and the lake. This the tourist should of course ascend. From it is seen Owl's Head, Mount Elephantis, Mount Oxford, Jay Peak and Willoughby Mountain. The view of the lake, with its islands and bays is of course beautiful. The attractions are many, but the great one is

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

or "Magog," as it is familiarly termed by the neighboring inhabitants. The lake is about thirty miles long and averages two miles in width. It extends in a curve, following the mountain range, from Coventry, Vt., to Magog, Canada. About one-third of it being in Vermont. Overshadowed by lofty mountains, rising nearly 3,000 feet above it, bordered by grassy slopes and dense forests, and the water clear and pure, it is not inaptly named "the Beautiful Water." No marshes or ponds of stagnant water mar its banks, and its rock bound shores, and wooded islands give it a picturesque appearance. In its general appearance it is considerably like Lake George, in Northern New-York, and is fully as beautiful. A fine steamer makes daily trips, leaving Newport at 7:15 A. M., returning in time for supper, and the sail is full of interest. No one is ever satisfied with doing it once, and all are willing to do it a dozen times. The lake is full of speckled trout, the sportsman's true love, and it is no uncommon thing to catch them weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. The old fishermen know exactly where they are to be found, and they can be easily induced to point out to the visitor the best localities. Now the fish swim very deep, perhaps sixty feet below the surface, but later in the season they come up, and fall easy victims to the accomplished angler. To describe, or give even an outline of all the attractions and beauties of the place, would be for this hot weather a terrible task. It is much pleasanter to sit in a good roomy boat and catch fish than to write about it, and none who are fond of fishing, boating, driving, good living, or anything else that belongs to the country, should neglect this sport. Those who have done so once don't require to be told; it would be about impossible to keep them away; but to strangers, a hint, perhaps, may not be out of place.

We have now completed a second trip, which for beauty and enjoyment is hard to surpass; but, lest in the descriptions of the many novelties and attractions, the tourist may have lost track of the route we have gone over, we give it again in condensed form: Take the Sound boats to New-Haven at 3:15 on a Summer afternoon, or the railroad cars, and sleep at Springfield. The next evening at a good hour you are on the White Mountains. In the upper regions, or on Lake Willoughby, or on Lake Memphremagog, on the border of Canada, with Quebec and Montreal only a short time off. The 12:15 (noon) train runs through to the Lake on Saturdays without stopping. You have traveled through the beautiful City of Hartford, where you touch the valley of Connecticut; White River Junction, where you branch off to Mount Mansfield in Vermont—and on to Wells River, where you branch off to the White Mountains, or on to St. Johnsbury, or to Lake Memphremagog. A new and elegant iron steamer, the *Lady of the Lake*, is now running on Lake Memphremagog. The route pointed out is seventy miles shorter from this city than any other, and is already very popular.

NEW FIRE DETECTOR.

Exhibition of a New and Valuable Invention.

An invention was exhibited yesterday afternoon at Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, which, if protracted trial proves it to be as efficacious as at first inspection it appears to be, will be of incalculable value in saving human life and property. It is an appliance intended to give prompt warning of the commencement of an accidental or incendiary fire. It consists of a small clock, on whose dial is a graduated semicircle, over which a hand may be caused to move so as to indicate the exact temperature of the apartment in which it is placed. This having been ascertained, the hand is placed at a point indicating a temperature several degrees higher, so as to give a margin for ordinary changes not caused by the breaking out of a fire. The appliance being placed in a room near the ceiling, is connected by a wire with an indicator placed in any convenient part of the house, either outside or within, where the alarm would be most likely to reach the ears of those for whom it is intended. One end of this wire is attached to a lever in the little appliance first mentioned, and at the other end of the wire, in the indicator of alarm-box, are a heavy weight and a bell. The lever, sustaining this weight and bell by keeping the wire drawn taut, is prevented from springing so as to let them fall by a coil of steel and brass, metals that can be readily expanded by heat. This coil is so arranged that a slight increase of temperature will cause the end of it, which is hooked to another lever that keeps the first in its place, to rise and disengage itself from the latter. Instantly, when this occurs, the weight falls, carrying with it the bell, which rings loudly, and continues ringing for some time. To be fully comprehended the contrivance, which is very ingenious, must be seen. It is the invention of Mr. CHAS. DION, a Canadian gentleman, who has been experimenting with a view to producing it for many years. It is in working order in the building where it was exhibited yesterday, and where it performed what was required of it in the most satisfactory manner. It is so arranged there that with the weight and the bell falls a little placard, which gives the floor, or, if need be, the number of the room, where the fire occurs. An incendiary, who should cut the wire prior to setting fire to a room, would find his attempt the sooner foiled, for as soon as the wire is severed, the weight falls and the bell is rung. If this invention is found to work well in every-day use, Mr. DION will deserve to be classed among the benefactors of his race. It will save many a life and more property than can be estimated here. It has been introduced in the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, where the apparatus is connected with the hotel annunciator in the office.

A Water-Street Robbery.

WM. SHEHAN, an employe on a suburban railroad, came to this City on Monday to see the sights and spend the few dollars he had saved. While wandering through the Fourth Ward he noticed the sign "Lodgings" at No. 288 Water-street, and believing, in his unsophisticated way, that he had discovered a cheap hotel, he engaged a room, and after taking a drink at the bar retired to rest. Before he fell asleep SHEHAN received a nocturnal visit from MARY ROBBINS, one of the inmates, whose company he repudiated. The dram given him by the barkeeper had the effect of making him uneasy and drowsy, but he had not succumbed to the effects of the narcotic administered, before MARY again visited the room, accompanied by JOHN CLARK, the proprietor. These visitors proceeded to examine his clothing, despite his remonstrances, CLARK producing a revolver to prevent his outcries. The result of the affair was that the lodger was robbed of $800 in money, when he called on the Police and had the thieves arrested. When arraigned before Alderman O'BRIEN at the Tombs, they were held for trial.

Government Suit Against the Steamship Perit.

Three or four weeks ago the steamer *Perit*, owned by Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, entered this port, but refused to show any manifest stating where she came from and what her cargo was. Subsequently, however, she exhibited her manifest, which was found to be regular. Her first refusal was a violation of law, and yesterday Surveyor CORNELL brought a suit against her officers or owners to recover the fine imposed in such cases, and also seized the vessel as security for its payment. The *Perit* came from Kingston, Jamaica, and is the same steamer that sailed from this port two or three months ago with Cuban filibusters. Why her officers refused to show her manifest on her return, is not publicly known. The Government brings this suit for a fine of $500 on the authority of the act of March, 1799, section 26, which reads as follows in its application to this case:

"And if the officer (Captain) shall not, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof, produce such manifest or manifests, as are heretofore required, in writing, to the proper officers upon demand thereof, and also deliver such copy or copies thereof, as aforesaid, according to the directions of this act, in each case * * * he shall forfeit for every such neglect, refusal or offence, a sum not exceeding $500."

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Summer Race Meeting—A Brilliant Gathering Anticipated—Splendid Programme of Racing Sport—Stables Arrived at Saratoga.

The racing carnivals at Jerome Park and at the new and beautiful course on "Long Island's sea-girt shore," by the bright waters of New-York Bay, are past and gone, and the scene changes to gay and fashionable Saratoga, with its sparkling, overflowing springs of healing waters, its countless crowds of visitors from every quarter, and its unceasing current of gaiety, pleasure and enjoyment during the continuance of its brief Summer season. With the Saratoga course many glorious associations of famous turf triumphs and renowned racers are inseparably linked, and brilliant as have been the previous meetings of the racing Association at this popular Summer resort, the forthcoming one promises to surpass them all. The programme of racing sport is the most affluent and abundant ever issued on the American turf. The number of horses arrived or *en route* is larger than in any previous year; and the arrivals of fashionable and distinguished visitors from every quarter are so numerous that the vast resources of the various hotels in the town are called into requisition to accommodate them, while the cry is "still they come." Congress Hall, the Union Hotel, the Clarendon and many others, are already overflowing with fashionable guests, and when the glorious racing meeting commences their numbers will be still more largely augmented; for hitherward from the North and the South, from the East and the West, will the steps of the ardent devotees of the pastimes of the turf be turned.

The meeting extends over seven days, including a match day and six regular days. The match day is fixed for Saturday, July 31, while the regular meeting will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 4, and continue over the six ensuing days, except, of course, Sunday. On the match day three events are now arranged, and it is probable that others will be run on the same day. The first is a match for $5,000, one mile, between Mr. BELMONT's ch. f. *Finesse*, two years, by *Lexington*, dam imported *Filagree*, by *Stockwell*, and Messrs. HUNTER & TRAVERS' ch. f. *Intrigue*, by imported *Balrownie*, dam *Jenny Rose* by *Glencoe*. *Finesse* has never run, but *Intrigue* has been once stripped in public, having beaten Mr. LITTELL's ch. c., by *Balrownie*, in a match at the late Jerome Park meeting. The second match is for a similar amount, $5,000, half forfeit, one mile and an eighth, between DENISON & CRAWFORD's b. f., by *Censor*, out of *Pasta*, by *Revenue*, and R. W. CAMERON's b. f., by *Leamington*, dam *Jerusalem*, by *Jericho*. The latter, it will be remembered, was the winner of the great $10,000 race against Mr. HUNTER's ch. c., by *Censor*, out of *The Gloamin*, at Jerome Park, and her owner was so confirmed in his high estimate of her racing merits by this performance, that he offered to match her against any of the get of the thoroughbred stallion *Censor* for any amount. The challenge was accepted by Mr. PURYEAR, the owner of *Censor*, and he named the *Pasta* filly as his representative for $2,500 a side, half forfeit, to be run at the match day at this meeting. The third race is a four-year-old sweepstakes of $1,000 each, two mile heats, between H. P. MCGRATH's br. f. *Biddy Malone*, BOWIE & HALL's b. c. *Viley*, and Captain T. G. MOORE's gr. c. *General Buell*. When first made, on the day of Mr. WATSON's sale of thoroughbred stock at Valley Brook, N. J., this race was a match between Messrs. BOWIE & HALL and Mr. MCGRATH, but on Captain MOORE expressing a desire to come in with his four-year old, *General Buell*, the others promptly acquiesced, and it was made into a private sweepstakes, and that it will produce an interesting race is pretty certain. Another sweepstakes for three-year olds is also mooted, and will probably be arranged. It is one of $1,000 each, with $1,000 added, between *Pompey Payne*, *Cottrill* and *Narragansett*, the fastest horses of that age now in training, and all three repeated winners. If made, this race will equal in interest and importance that for the cup itself. Before the day it is probable that other matches may be arranged; at all events, the match day already comprises sufficient events to make it as important and interesting as any of the regular days of the meeting.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACING.

The first regular day is on Wednesday, Aug. 4, and it has three races on the card, all dashes. The meeting opens with the Travers Stakes, (named in honor of the esteemed President of the Saratoga Association, W. R. TRAVERS, Esq.,) for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added. There are thirty-one entries for this race, (which makes its value $2,550,) and the probable starters are A. BELMONT's b. c. *Glenelg*, by *Citadel* out of *Babta*, by *Kingston*, and his ch. c. *Fenian*, by *Mickey Free* out of imp. *Spiletta*, by *Stockwell*; H. COLTON's bl. c. by imp. *Eclipse*, dam by *Revenue*; R. W. CAMERON's br. f. *Invercauld*, by *St. Albans* out of *Eleanor*, and his b. f. *Inverness*, by *Macaroni* out of *Elfrida*; BOWIE & HALL's ch. c. *Faust*, by *Eugene* out of *Fame*; J. HUNTER's b. c. *Canny Bairn*, by imp. *Balrownie*, dam *Fanny Fern*, by *Glencoe*; T. G. BACON's ch. f. by *Bulletin*, dam *Seabreeze*, and M. H. SANFORD's ch. f. by *Lexington*, dam *Novice*, and his b. f. sister to *Metairie*. *Fenian* is the best public-performed horse of the lot, having won the Belmont Stakes in fine style, and it is highly probable he will repeat his victory here.

The second race is a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $750 added. There are twenty-five entries, so that the stake is worth $1,500, and among them are some of the best horses on the turf. The probable starters are *Jubal*, *Metairie*, *Lancaster*, *Niagara*, (a three-year-old brother to *Bayonet*,) *Narragansett*, *General Duke*, *Viley*, *Corsican*, *Vauxhall*, *Alta Vela*, *Biddy Malone*, *Cottrill*, *The Banshee*, *Carrie F.* and *Gilroy*. The meeting of *Narragansett* and *Cottrill* in this race will be especially interesting, for Captain MOORE confidently asserts that the latter will retrieve the defeat he sustained at Narragansett last Fall by *Narragansett*, whenever they meet at any distance over a mile. The presence of such flyers as *Vauxhall*, *Alta Vela* and *Lancaster* gives this race additional importance, and the selecting of the absolute winner will be a difficult task.

A new stake for two-year olds, called the Flash Stake, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added, half a mile, is the last race of the day, and has twenty entries, which are as follows:

L. W. Jerome's b. g., by Warminster, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.
D. McDaniels' br. c., by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird, by imp. Albion.
D. McDaniels' ch. f., by Australian, dam Minnie Mansfield, by Glencoe.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Grecian Bend, by Lexington, dam Miriam, by Glencoe.
Hunter & Travers' b. f., by imp. Hartington, dam Columbia, by imp. Glencoe.
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Intrigue, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by Glencoe.
Denison & Crawford's ch. f., by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
Denison & Crawford's b. f., by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
August Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James by Dollar, dam imp. Fleur de Champs, by Newminster.
August Belmont's ch. f. Merry Thought, by imp. Warminster, dam Varina, by Hero.
R. W. Cameron's b. f., by imp. Leamington, dam Jerusalem.
F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
F. Morris' ch. f. Temptation, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
Jos. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by Yorkshire.
E. Thompson's br. f., by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam, by Yorkshire.
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by Albion.
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. f., by Glendower, dam Prunella, by imp. Glencoe.
J. J. O'Fallon's b. c. Restless, by Voucher, dam Ringlet, by Ringgold.
W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward.

Of this lot, the only ones that have run in public are *Intrigue*, *Nellie James*, Mr. CAMERON's *Leamington* filly, *Remorseless*, *Chillicothe*, the br. f. by *Lexington*, *Lady Petry*, and the *Glendower* filly, and it is very probable the winner will be found among them, unless the *Pasta* filly, *Cricket* or sister to *Norfolk* are really the flyers that report says they are.

THE SECOND DAY.

a hurdle race for a purse of $400, with $100 for the second horse, opens the sport, and is succeeded by

THE SARATOGA CUP,

the great event of the meeting. This is a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Association; two miles and a quarter. Twenty-six horses, the best and fastest thoroughbreds on the turf, are entered, so that the prize is worth competing for, being worth $2,300. We give the list of entered horses:

Paul S. Forbes' ch. h. De Courcey, 5 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe. Dead.
J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.
Thos. Buford's b. h. Pleasureville, 5 years, by Australian, dam Sister to Lightning, by Lexington.
R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, by Rogers, dam Angelina, by Albion.
D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 7 years, by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe.
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgford.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Dance, by Glencoe.
Hunter & Travers' bl. f. Nemesis, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington.
Denison & Crawford's br. c. Narragansett, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.
A. Belmont's ch. h. Dickens, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
R. W. Cameron's imp. b. f. Inverness, 4 years, by Macaroni, dam Elfrida, by Faugh-a-Ballagh.
Jno. O'Donnell's ch. c. General Duke, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by Yorkshire.
F. Morris' b. m. Ruthless, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
F. Morris' b. h. Monday, 5 years, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Australia, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire.
L. B. Holland's ch. m. Sweet Home, 4 years, by Bill Cheatham.
Jos. McConnell's b. c. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire.
H. P. McGrath's br. f. Biddy Malone, 4 years, by Star Davis, dam Olio, by Oliver.
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Sundown, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher.
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Plantagenet, 5 years, by Planet, dam Rose Bonheur, by Glencoe.
Thos. G. Moore's b. c. Bayonet, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire.
I. W. Pennock's ch. h. Jas. A. Connolly, 5 years, by Vandal, dam Margravine, by imp. Margrave. Dead.
I. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, 4 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler.
Jas. Conlisk's b. h. Gilroy, aged, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.
Jas. Conlisk's ch. h. Victory, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.

Of the above, the most probable starters are the following: *Vauxhall*, *Biddy Malone*, *Australia*, *Plantagenet* or *Sundown*, *Bayonet*, *Victory*, *Local*, *Pleasureville*, *Lancaster*, *Narragansett* and *General Duke*. *Vauxhall*, *Bayonet* and *Lancaster* are the most dangerous, and the contest between this trio, if they all start, will give the race even a greater degree of interest than even last year's event, when *Lancaster*, *James A. Connolly* and *Fanny Cheatham* (both the latter of whom are now dead) met together, and *Lancaster* won after perhaps the finest race ever witnessed on the American turf. *Bayonet* and *Vauxhall* are the choice against the field, and at Prospect Park race meeting we saw $1,000, play or pay, bet on them against the field, and the backer gave the other party $100 to make the bet. There is every prospect that the Saratoga Cup contest will be the most exciting ever witnessed. A three-quarter mile dash concludes this day's racing.

THE THIRD DAY

Opens with the Saratoga Stakes, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Perhaps nothing more strikingly proves the rapidly increasing taste for racing, the "sport of Kings," than the great numbers of thoroughbred stock yearly bred in this country. Here are no fewer than forty-three young ones engaged in this stake, making its pecuniary value $3,150, and which will go a long way to defraying the winner's stable training expenses for the year. Fourteen of them have already started in public, and the best performers of this lot are Mr. CAMERON's filly, by *Leamington*, out of *Jerusalem*; Mr. HUNTER's ch. f. *Intrigue*; Mr. MORRIS' sister to *Ruthless*; Mr. BELMONT's *Nellie James*; Mr. MCCONNELL's *Anna Mace*, and Mr. PENNOCK's ch. c., by *Norton*. From this lot we expect the winner will spring, unless there is some dark flyer among the others, but two-year-old races at Saratoga are mighty uncertain, for we have seen the famous flyer, *Ruthless*, there beaten by one that she could almost have distanced with a fair start.

The remaining two races on this day are purses for dashes; one of $700, for two miles and an eighth, all carrying 100 pounds; and the other of $600, for three-year olds, mile and a half. The entries for these events do not close until the evening previous.

FOURTH DAY.

There are three races, all dashes, on this day—indeed, there is not a single heat race at the Saratoga meeting. This is to be attributed to the fact that the leading members of the Association, who all possess large stables of race-horses, have signed an agreement not to run their horses in any heat race. The first event is a selling race for a purse of $600, one mile and a quarter. The second is a three-mile dash for a purse of $1,000, for all ages; and the third a dash of one mile and three-quarters, for a purse of $800. These purses close the day before.

FIFTH DAY.

A hurdle race handicap, for a purse of $500 and $100 to the second horse, which is only open to horses that have run in the first day's hurdle race, inaugurates this day's sport. A two-year-old race, one mile, for a purse of $600, in which the winner of the Hopeful or Saratoga Stakes carry seven pounds extra, of both, ten pounds extra, follows. Then comes the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, $50 each, pay or play, with $750 added, and which has the following eighteen entries, the winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes carrying seven pounds extra, of both, ten pounds extra:

J. W. Weldon's b. c., by Swigert's Lexington, dam by Churchill, out of Mary Brennan, by Richard Singleton.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Niagara, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire.
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. The Nun, by Lexington, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
Hunter & Travers' b. c. Canny Bairn, by imp. Balrownie, dam Fanny Fern, by Glencoe.
Denison & Crawford's br. c. Narragansett, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.
August Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, by imp. Mickey Free, dam imp. Spiletta, by Stockwell.
R. W. Cameron's imp. b. f. Inverness, by Macaroni, dam Elfrida, by Faugh-a-Ballagh.
R. W. Cameron's imp. br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, by Voltigeur.
C. P. Elwes' br. c. Thunderbolt, by Thunder, dam Verge, by Vandal.
Bowie & Hall's ch. c., by Doneraile, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire.
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity, by imp. Trustee.
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhinodyne, dam [illegible].
H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, by Oliver.
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. [illegible], by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
J. J. O'Fallon's br. f. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell.
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Cottrill, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G.
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Carrie F., by Daniel Boone, dam Little Ward.
I. W. Pennock's b. c., by Colton, dam Josephine B. Rowan, by The Colonel.

Of this lot the most likely starters are *Niagara*, *Narragansett*, *Fenian*, *Inverness*, *Alta Vela*, *Cottrill* and Dr. WELDON's colt. The contest will in all probability be confined to *Cottrill*, *Alta Vela* and *Narragansett*, and as *Cottrill* has already shown his superiority over Mr. O'FALLON's filly, his most dangerous opponent is *Narragansett*, who beat him at two years old. Captain MOORE, however, is confident that *Cottrill* can hold *Narragansett* safe at any distance over a mile, but the son of *Eclipse* is such a magnificent-looking colt, and gave such promise at two years' old, running three-quarters of a mile in the fastest time on record, that the issue is very uncertain. At all events, the Sequel Stakes is sure to produce a most interesting race.

THE SIXTH DAY

winds up the meeting. The first race is a handicap for all horses that have run at this meeting, mile and three-quarters. The second is a four-mile dash for a purse of $1,200; and the third a Consolation purse of $400, with allowances in weight for beaten horses, over one mile and an eighth. This race terminates the meeting.

Several powerful stables of horses have already arrived at Saratoga and are in regular training for their engagements. The following are the different strings now at work on the training course: Mr. O'Fallon's, J. J. Davis, trainer; Messrs. Denison & Crawford's, in Mr. T. Puryear's charge, Messrs. McGrath & Chamberlin's, Anthony, trainer; Messrs. Hunter & Travers', A. J. Minor, trainer; Messrs. McConnell & Thompson's, E. Thompson, trainer; T. Patterson's, Captain Moore's, Major Doswell's, Garry Bell, trainer; Messrs. Bowie & Hall's, D. McCoun, trainer; Major Bacon's and Colonel Buford's. Others daily expected, as stables have been ordered for their accommodation.

Coroners' Cases.

CHARLES MEYER, a native of Germany, and a bricklayer, fell from the fifth story of the new building in rear of No. 64 Walker-street, while at work. He struck so heavily on the pavement of the yard of the front building that his injuries caused almost instant death. The remains of the unfortunate man were removed to the Leonard-street Police Station, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

The remains of an infant were found yesterday in the gutter in Jane-street. The deceased had evidently been thrown where found while alive, though no clue to the parentage could be obtained by the Ninth Ward Police. No external marks of violence were visible. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of ARTHUR M. WHITEHOUSE, aged 21, who died from the effects of injuries received about three months ago. Deceased had been at work on a new railroad near Fishkill, and while jumping on a car fell and fractured his spine. After the verdict of the jury had been rendered the remains were removed to Schenectady for interment.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday of the sudden death of EDWARD RIPLEY, at No. 372 Tenth-avenue. An inquest will be held to-day.

Morning Music at Central Park.

The residents in the vicinity of Central Park have petitioned the Park Commissioners for permission to have musical performances at the "Kiosk," near the mineral springs, during the morning hours. Thousands of people visit the springs early in the morning for the purpose of drinking the waters, and for recreation and if music be allowed during the time when these visits are made, a new attraction will be secured for this popular resort. The owners of the springs propose to defray the expense incurred by the employment of musicians, so that there will be no extra charge against the City in consequence. The Commissioners will probably grant the request of the petitioners.

The Bids for the Tax Relief Bonds.

The Comptroller yesterday announced that no bids for the Tax Relief bonds under $100 would be accepted. Negotiations are now being made with foreign banks with a prospect of placing the whole loan of $2,767,000 at a much higher rate of premium. Mr. FRANCIS G. BLANCHARD was the only one of the many bidders (who in the aggregate offered to take $12,000,000 of bonds) that bid the amount required by the Comptroller.

"TOMBS SHYSTERS."

A Full Description of Them by Judge Dowling.

How They are Organized and Their Method of Operating—The McClelland and Dowling Quarrel in the Supreme Court.

The case of JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, already noticed in our columns, came up before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel Justice DOWLING to permit the relator to practice in the Court of Special Sessions as an attorney.

Mr. SOTELDO, who appeared as counsel for the relator, said he had nothing whatever to do with Justice DOWLING's previous record or character. All that he had to do now was simply with a question of law, whether or not Justice DOWLING could arbitrarily deprive a counsel of this Court of the right to practice in any Court, to say nothing about that of the Special Sessions. This case had been removed from the regular Special Term of the Supreme Court and brought before Judge CARDOZO. He, the speaker, as counsel in the case, was responsible for this removal, but he assumed the responsibility, having the highest confidence in Judge CARDOZO's integrity, and that he would not yield to the influence of any political Ring.

Counsel then read the affidavit of the relator, to the effect that he (MCCLELLAND) is an attorney and counsellor duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State, and has never been stricken from the rolls; that he was retained by one WILLIAM WOOD, who was charged with petty larceny, to defend him, and on his trial, on the 10th of June. On his stating, in the Court of Special Sessions, to Justice DOWLING, on that day, that he (MCCLELLAND) appeared as the counsel for said WOOD, Justice DOWLING said, "I will not hear you." That deponent then demanded to be heard as an attorney and counsellor at law, engaged in the performance of his duty to his client, whose case was then about to be tried, but said Justice refused to hear deponent or allow him to appear for said WOOD; Justice DOWLING at the same time remarking, "I will not hear you, and if I do, I will have to be compelled to," adding also that deponent had commenced a suit against said DOWLING. That on the 12th of June, 1869, deponent was again present in the Special Sessions, and the affidavit of one CHRISTINA HOCK (already published) was read, whereby said HOCK accused deponent of having received a $10 fee from her to defend her on a trial which took place June 3, on a charge of larceny, and alleging that deponent, after receiving said fee, had absented himself from the Court and from the trial. That after reading the affidavit, Justice DOWLING said that, after consultation with his associate Justices, the Court had determined to exclude deponent from practicing therein. That deponent then stated to the Court that all the allegations in HOCK's affidavit were false; that he had never seen HOCK, and hence could not have been retained by her. The affidavit further sets forth that CHRISTINA HOCK is a person of bad character, and she is now serving out a term in the Penitentiary. That after her affidavit was read in Court, deponent, in company with ANTHONY M. SOTELDO, his attorney and counsel, went to the Penitentiary to see said HOCK; that SOTELDO asked her if she had ever seen him, and she said yes, he was the person she referred to in the affidavit. Deponent further says that the action of said DOWLING and the Court of Special Sessions is illegal and void, and "deponent believes the tyrannical and arbitrary action of the Justice was based entirely upon the fact that deponent, in vindication of his rights, found it necessary to commence an action against Justice DOWLING for words and actions said and done by Justice DOWLING in prostitution of his judicial position and to the damage of deponent."

This was the only affidavit read on the part of the relator. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, who appeared for the respondent, DOWLING, read the affidavit of that Magistrate as follows:

JOSEPH DOWLING being sworn deposeth that he has been a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York for upward of seven years last past, and that since the passage of the law of 1865, and has acted as one of the two Police Justices designated exclusively to preside in and hold that Court; that for very many years it has been a common practice for lawyers of little or no character to lounge round the City Prison and the places of detention attached to the different Police Courts in the City of New-York, to introduce themselves or be introduced to prisoners as they are brought in and committed, under pretence of serving them as counsel, getting money from them in that way, and if appearing for them on their trial, being of no benefit to them whatever, or else making default altogether, not appearing at all for their victims, but leaving them unexpectedly to their fate; that the same practice has also been extensively pursued by persons who were not licensed lawyers, and that both classes of these persons are well known through the community as "Tombs Shysters," "Tombs Lawyers," (the City Prison being generally called the "Tombs,") "Tombs Harpies," "Tombs Sharks," and the like; that their mode of operating has been to form a kind of partnership with underkeepers, by which, in consideration of their friendly offices in securing them victims, they agree to and do divide in larger or smaller proportions their plunder with them; that this deponent has had occasion in many instances since he has been a Magistrate to ferret out and act upon the misconduct of such assumed lawyers entertaining complaints against them, and compelling them to return their ill-gotten gains; that he has uniformly, from the very commencement of his judicial career, set himself against these persons and their practices, and thwarted them in every way he could, believing that to be his public duty; that when such persons appear in Court, their appearance is such as to reflect upon the administration of justice, by their utter incapacity and want of qualifications generally; and that when they do not appear, their practices outside necessarily bring discredit upon the Court in which they assume to have the right to practice; that in many instances they have pretended to be on terms with the Judges, and to be under the necessity of giving them a portion of the plunder they manage to secure; that since the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions has been extended to embrace every species of misdemeanor, the number of cases falling within the province of the Court has been almost beyond conception, and that in the year 1868 alone 5,219 cases were acted upon by that Court, with certainly no diminution for the current year; that this state of things necessarily brings together on the days on which the Court sits, all who have or claim the right to practice as counsel in the Court, and that among them are those who are perfectly reputable and honorable lawyers, a consideration for whom requires that they should in no way be confounded with their unworthy brethren; that from the frequent cases of imposition by lawyers, or so-called lawyers, coming to the knowledge of the Court and of this deponent as one of its Judges, where prisoners have been victimized by unworthy men, neither the Court nor this deponent as one of its Judges fail to embrace every opportunity of branding and exposing the perpetrators of such outrages; that this action in no way levels itself at particular individuals, as such, but is meant to reach the entire class, and that, so far as the course of this deponent is concerned, it has been free from malice and unprompted by private feeling of any description; that this deponent has aimed at the success of a system of reform in these respects, entirely irrespective of whether the particular persons affected were friendly or hostile to him; that so far as the affidavit of JAMES D. MCCLELLAND (sworn to June 26) assails or impeaches the motives of this deponent in any way, in reference to the occurrences therein described, it is grossly and slanderously false, and that so far as the action of this deponent has in any way reached or affected him, his conduct has been actuated by the considerations herein above stated and no others, under the honest belief and conviction of this deponent, from what he has seen and heard of him, that his career in the said Court of Special Sessions, and in the procurement of business therein, has not been that of a correct and reputable lawyer; that since the 12th day of June, 1869, MCCLELLAND has made no attempt to be heard as counsel in the Court of Special Sessions, and has had no business with or before the Court rendering it necessary that he should appear; that according to deponent's best recollection, he did not refer to any action or suit commenced against him by MCCLELLAND; that on the day CHRISTINA HOCK was called for trial she pleaded "not guilty" to the charge against her, (petit larceny,) and that this deponent, observing her apparently in tears, asked the reason; that she produced a card, which was handed up to this deponent, having the name of the said MCCLELLAND upon it, and stated that she had paid him $10 to defend her, and had not seen him since she paid him the money; he then assigned her counsel, and although she was convicted he imposed a lighter sentence than he otherwise would owing to the circumstances; that as far as deponent knows, is informed and believes, the general professional character of the said MCCLELLAND is not good.

Attached to Judge DOWLING's affidavit was a copy of a note from Mayor HALL, requesting the Warden of the Penitentiary to admit Mr. MCCLELLAND and A. M. SOTELDO to see CHRISTINA HOCK.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, made affidavit that no order excluding Mr. MCCLELLAND from practicing in the Court had been entered on the minutes.

The affidavit of JAS. E. COULTER, Warden of the City Prison during the past three years and eleven months, states that when he first took charge of the prison, prisoners very frequently complained to him that they had employed lawyers to defend them who had neglected their case and did not appear for them, and that they were unable to procure the services of another lawyer in consequence of having given all their money to the former lawyer; that lately such complaints from prisoners have nearly ceased in consequence, as he believes, of the prompt action taken by Judge DOWLING in a number of cases in which prisoners were treated in this manner by their counsel, and the determined manner in which he dealt with the lawyers in such cases; some time ago, observed a woman in the female City Prison weeping bitterly, and on inquiry was told by her that she had given a lawyer named MCCLELLAND jewelry and a bank-book to defend her, and that he did not appear at the trial. Such counsel, on being threatened, restored her the property.

JOHN FITCH, warden of the Penitentiary, describes the interview between MCCLELLAND and CHRISTINA HOCK, June 17, and states that CHRISTINA could not speak English.

After the reading of the affidavits it was, at the instance of Mr. CLELLAND, arranged that the case be adjourned to Thursday morning next, to enable the latter to put in some rebutting testimony.

THE CHITTENDEN WILL CASE.

The Special Guardian of Miss Chittenden Returned from Texas—The Trial to be Resumed on the 10th of August.

This case came up again before Surrogate TUCKER yesterday. It will be recollected that the trial of the validity of the will of LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, deceased, which was commenced on the 1st of June, was brought to a sudden stand by the Surrogate, who declined to go on further with the hearing until the return of Mr. JAMES C. SPENCER, the special guardian of Miss LUCIA CHITTENDEN, the sole surviving child of the deceased, who expressed herself opposed to the contest of the will which was being carried on in her name. Mr. SPENCER, who was at that time in Texas, has since returned, and it was agreed between counsel for the proponents and counsel for the contestants of the will, that they should appear before the Surrogate yesterday, and determine whether the trial should proceed, and if so, should fix a day on which it should be resumed. Accordingly, Messrs. STEWART, RICH and WOODFORD, counsel for the proponents of the will, were present, and Mr. SPENCER represented the guardian and the contestants.

Mr. WOODFORD stated to the Court that they came to have a day fixed for the continuance of the hearing.

The Surrogate, after an examination of his calendar, said he would be prepared to go on with the case on the 10th of August.

Mr. SPENCER said he wished to present a few suggestions. The Court was aware that the hearing of this case thus far had proceeded in his absence; he was now in position to attend to it himself, but it would take at least three weeks to finish the trial. That would carry it into September. The Court was aware that he was the special guardian of the young lady, and occupied a position in this case opposed in a measure to her personal wishes. He therefore required time to make some arrangements that would place him in condition to proceed with the trial. He would not be in a situation to go on with the case on the 10th of August, and therefore asked that it might be set down for the second Tuesday in September, at which time he would stipulate to be ready.

Mr. STEWART objected. The Court was aware, he said, that Mr. CHITTENDEN died in December last, leaving a widow and one child, and an estate estimated at from $700,000 to $1,000,000. His will was presented to the Court for probate in January last, since which time counsel for the widow had been urging a hearing and final disposition of the case. They had been met sometimes by one array of counsel and sometimes by another, each pretending to represent varied interests, but all verging to one purpose—delay. Meantime the estate of the testator had drifted out of the control of the family. Parties appeared, as they said, to contest the will; the trial was commenced on the 1st of June and two of the leading witnesses for the contestants were examined, and then for some unknown reason the hearing was adjourned indefinitely.

Surrogate TUCKER—It was adjourned at my suggestion to await the return of the special guardian.

Mr. STEWART—Very well; we have no fault to find with that; we acquiesced in it cheerfully. But now the guardian is here and asks for still further delay. What trial does he wish to prepare for? Why, merely for the continuation of a trial already commenced. We are here ready to prove the will by a cloud of witnesses, comprising the first people in the vicinity where the testator resided; and what have they to offer against the will? Their two leading witnesses, after spending two days on the stand and telling a rambling story about what occurred years ago, failed to produce one particle of evidence tending to impeach the validity of the will. No evidence to this effect has been or can be produced. We have challenged them from the time we first offered the will for probate, and still challenge them to produce it. And now they come and ask for a still further delay. And what for? What do they want to prove? This is not to be a mere fight in the dark, a fishing operation, a speculation. If they have any evidence against the validity of this will, let them produce it. There are some things about this pretended contest of the will of Mr. CHITTENDEN, may it please your Honor, which require to be ventilated, but which I will not speak of now. I can only say in conclusion that we protest against any delay at all in the continuance of the trial.

SURROGATE—I fixed it for the 10th of August, because, on looking at my calendar, I found that I had a case set down for every intervening day between now and that time.

Mr. STEWART—Very well, we are satisfied then with the time fixed by your Honor, but we protest against its being extended another day.

Mr. SPENCER said he did not propose to enter into any discussion of the merits of the case at this time. He merely desired to say that so far as the counsel who were engaged in the case when the trial commenced were concerned, they did not desire any further postponement, but were ready to proceed now. Nor had he any arrangement to make with them. His desire was simply to do what was best as special guardian and an officer of the Court. He desired time to consider the matter, and determine what course was best to pursue. Besides, the time fixed by the Court was at a season of the year when it was customary for the profession to have a little rest and recreation.

SURROGATE—We have no vacation in this Court; there is no rest or recreation here.

Mr. SPENCER said in conclusion that he asked for a postponement till September, in hopes that an arrangement would be made by which His Honor would not be compelled to hear the case at all.

The Surrogate said he saw no good reason why the hearing should be put off beyond the time already stated, and it would therefore have to proceed on the 10th of August, at 11 A. M.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The July number of the *Little Wanderers' Friend*, the organ of the Howard Mission, has just been published. It is full of interesting matter concerning the work of that institution among the dark places of the lower and eastern section of the Metropolis. The object of the Mission is the care of neglected and abused children, and the encouragement of those who have parents or guardians too poor to provide for their comfort and well-being. Since its organization in 1861, nearly 10,000 little ones have been gathered into its fold, fed at its table, clothed from its wardrobe and taught in its schools. Many hundreds of these have also been furnished with good homes in the country, and some are filling most respectable positions in society. Besides caring for the children, the Mission also looks after the poor families of the neighborhood. These are visited at their homes and made comfortable as circumstances will admit. Nearly 300 families are now under the direct guardianship of the Mission. A noticeable feature just introduced into the institution is an industrial department, where boys and girls are taught various kinds of manual labor. They are well paid for the articles which they manufacture, and are thus led to habits of industry and self-respect.

The Howard Mission is a regularly incorporated institution, unsectarian in its character, and is supported solely by private subscriptions. Its annual expenses are about $35,000, and to meet these, requires the utmost liberality of its friends. Gifts of money, cast-off clothing, provisions, &c., are earnestly prayed for by the Mission, and will be thankfully received. Rev. H. H. MCFARLAND, formerly pastor of the Park Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, is the Superintendent; J. M. WARD, M. D., President, and Mr. A. S. HATCH, (of FISK & HATCH, the Wall-street bankers,) Vice-President.

Retirement of Policemen from Active Duty.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., Chief Clerk, having made a report in relation to the members of the Police force who are unfit for active duty, the Police Commissioners have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That such report be referred to the Superintendent, with instruction to make charges against each of the following members of the Metropolitan Police that they have become permanently disabled so that they are unfit to perform Police duty, to wit: Allan T. Smith, First Precinct; James White and Ormer Otes, Second Precinct; Michael Haggerty, Fifth Precinct; Roger Judge, Sr., Sixth Precinct; Hugh McElroy, Tenth Precinct; Jonathan Osborn, David Costello and Henry Cronin, Fourteenth Precinct; John C. Lorigan, Seventeenth Precinct; Samuel Aragon and William S. Jackson, Eighteenth Precinct; Patrick Kelly, Twentieth Precinct; Harvey Sickles and James S. Bisley, Twenty-third Precinct; Charles Gardner and Peter Rice, Twenty-sixth Precinct; J. B. Davis, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Thomas F. Wright, Forty-fourth Precinct; Henry Guischard, Forty-fifth Precinct; David Roach, Detective Squad; John Arnaud, Court Squad; Stephen W. Maynard, Fifteenth Precinct.

The effect of this order is to retire the officers named from the force upon pensions of $300 per annum, each to be paid from the Police Life Insurance Fund, if the Commissioners shall so order, as the granting of the pension is optional with the Police Board. Very few of the present number are retired on account of age, as the disability has arisen from sickness, and some from injuries received while in the discharge of duty.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Wednesday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

James Golden, assault and battery.	Cornelius McNally, felonious assault and battery, three indictments.
Philip Ferris, burglary.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Ex-parte motions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Nos. [illegible]—Parker et al. vs. Rich.	Nos. 110—Clase et al. vs. Friedlander et al.
[illegible]—Kinsman vs. Cunnington, &c.	112—Green vs. Green.
[illegible]—Johnston vs. Whitcov-er et al.	115—Lockwood et al. vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.
71—Lowenberg vs. Mayer.	116—Collins vs. Collins.
76—Brixton et al. vs. Skehan.	120—Smith vs. Wheeler et al.
[illegible]—Atwood, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	121—Zabriskie, &c. vs. Wheeler et al.
[illegible]—Seldon vs. Baxter.	130—Phillips vs. Wheeler et al.
[illegible]—Giles vs. Weldon.	136—Haches et al. vs. Convex Man. Co.
[illegible]—Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.	151—Bube vs. Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Lockwood vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.	154—Griscom vs. Wright.
[illegible]—Parmly vs. Brown.	155—Springer & Co. vs. Nicoll & Co.
[illegible]—Int. Life Ass. Co. vs. Barnes et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Wm. Nicholson, murder.	Edward Purcell, Edward McCarthy, Patrick McGuire, felonious assault and battery.
[illegible] Betts, murder.	
[illegible] Ward, obtaining goods by false pretences.	Edward Wilson, grand larceny.
John W. Russell, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 13.

By Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Reformed Dutch Church vs. Brown; judgment affirmed.

Flanagan vs. Cassidy; judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the will of Anna Maria Forman; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Miller vs. Miller; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

Mary C. E. Morrison vs. George W. Morrison; judgment of divorce granted.

Wm. H. Van Wyck vs. George A. Bache; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT CASE—INFRINGEMENT.

John Ashcroft vs. James M. Cutter et al.—This was an action on the case for the infringement of letters patent granted to Arthur Neill as inventor, Jan. [illegible], 1861, for an improvement in moulds for shaping India-rubber pencil heads, and assigned to the plaintiff. By stipulation in writing the case was tried before the Court without a jury. The stipulation further provided that if the plaintiff had judgment, it should be for the sum of $10,000 and costs.

BLATCHFORD, J.—If the patent is valid, the infringement is admitted. The novelty, utility, and patentability of the invention are also admitted, and the only question at issue is, whether Neill was the original and sole inventor of the improvement, or whether one Francis P. Hale was a joint inventor of it with Neill. The burden of proof is on the defendants to overthrow the *prima facie* title conferred by the patent. The testimony of Hale is directly contradicted by that of Neill in all its material points, [illegible] Hale was not a draughtsman, designer or inventor, and that Neill was, and had taken out patents for several inventions made by him, and that Hale has always neglected (it being nearly eight years since he knew that Neill had taken out a patent for the invention in question) to apply for a patent himself therefor, or to assert his rights in the premises in any legal form, corroborate the oath of Neill. I find for the plaintiff the sum of $10,000.

For plaintiff, A. Van Wagner; for defendant, Wilcox, Bates & Bonney.

OPENING DECREES—LACHES.

William E. Doubleday vs. Frederick Sherman and Herman E. Doss; William E. Doubleday and John Stewart vs. The Same.—These were motions to dissolve the injunctions in these cases, and open the decrees to let the defendants in to defend.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The defendants were advised of the decrees as early as May, 1868, and yet took no steps to move to open them till April, 1869. They have therefore been guilty of such laches [illegible] to be entitled to the favor they ask, as no excuse is shown for the delay. By paying in full, in May, 1868, the executions issued for the taxed costs awarded to the plaintiffs by the decrees, without, before making such payments, taking measures to open the decrees, the defendants have so affirmed the regularity and validity of the decrees as to make it impossible now for them to move to set the decrees aside or to open them to let in defences.

For the motion, C. B. Stoughton; in opposition, D. Riddle.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

Eli Fields, John D. Wood and David H. Becker, whose arrest for counterfeiting was reported in Sunday's TIMES, were required to give $1,000 bail each to answer. Being unable to furnish that amount, they were locked up in Ludlow-street Jail.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY—THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Otis P. Jewett vs. Marshall O. Roberts, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Samuel F. B. Morse and Chandler White.—The complaint in this action sets forth that in March, 1852, Otis P. Jewett was President of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, a corporation organized by virtue of an act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Newfoundland; that in pursuance of this organization stock to the amount of £100,000 sterling was issued, or was to be issued, which stock was to be divided into 1,000 shares of £100 sterling each; that, in pursuance of the provisions of the by-laws of the corporation, the plaintiff originally subscribed for fifty-nine shares of the stock at the par value of £100 sterling, and of this amount he paid off twenty-six shares for the purchase of thirteen bonds of the Company at the par value of £200 sterling each; that he paid $12,000 in cash for them, and also advanced to the Company $2,000, for which he claims he was entitled to a further corresponding amount of stock and bonds, it being the agreement, according to his statement, that for every bond paid for, there should be issued to the person paying for the same $1,000 in two shares of full-paid stock, for each bond so purchased. The Company claim that having progressed with the construction of the line, and having expended more than $100,000 in extending it from St. Johns to Cape Race, the work was interrupted by a failure in the supply of means. Negotiations were thereupon opened through one T. P. Shaffner, who was then in the employ of the Company, with the defendants, Peter Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, S. F. B. Morse and Chandler White (since deceased); that during the pendency of these negotiations, the plaintiff sold certain bonds of the old Newfoundland Telegraph Company to the defendants named, who formed the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and that in exchange for these old bonds they agreed to give him $[illegible] in stock of the new Company, and that this action is brought for the amount of stock.

The defendants say that in March, 1854, Messrs. Cooper, Taylor, Roberts, White and Field purchased of the Newfoundland Company, then an insolvent corporation, all its property for a valuable consideration, and, in pursuance of this agreement, the Company executed a proper conveyance to them and surrendered its charter to the Government of Newfoundland, and thus became extinct; that in April, 1854, the Government of Newfoundland granted a charter to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, constituting the defendants above-named directors of the last-named corporation, and they have continued to exercise the functions of directors ever since, with the exception of Chandler White, who died in 1856, and was succeeded by Wilson G. Hunt, who still holds the position; that the last-named Company completed the enterprise contemplated by their charter, after great difficulties and expense. Also that no such agreement as that claimed by the plaintiff was ever entered into; that defendants bought the materials, &c., of the Company and paid for them. There is an additional defence that the claim of the plaintiffs, if any ever existed, is barred by the statute of limitations.

Otis P. Jewett, Horace Tibbetts and C. W. Field have been examined already. The testimony of Mr. Field was mainly contradictory of that of plaintiff Jewett. The trial will be resumed on Wednesday morning.

For plaintiffs, J. B. Stuart and Mr. Towle; for defendants, Messrs. Field, Mann and Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Cardozo.

THE FORMAN WILL.

In the matter of the Probate of Two Papers Propounded as the Last Will and Testament of Anna Maria Forman, Deceased.—SUTHERLAND, J.—The questions presented by the appeal are four. First—Could these two instruments, notwithstanding their repugnancy in certain particulars, or in certain respects, constitute a will, or the will of the deceased, and legally and properly be admitted to probate as such? Second—If they could, were the two instruments executed and attached in the manner required by the statute? Third—If they could constitute and be admitted to probate as a will, or as one will or instrument, and were executed and attested in due form, had the deceased testamentary capacity when they were executed and attested? Fourth—If the preceding questions are decided in the affirmative, the remaining question presented by the appeal is—Should the tearing up of the two instruments by the deceased on or about the 21st day of August, 1864, under the circumstances, and considering what was said and done at the time, be regarded as a revocation of them, regarding them as constituting one will or instrument? The point or question of repugnancy or inconsistency in the provisions of the two instruments did not arise, and could not properly be considered in the probate proceeding; that the two instruments, if executed and attested at the same time, could constitute a will, and might properly be admitted to probate as such, notwithstanding their repugnancy in certain particulars; that the question or point of repugnancy might or would be a subject for consideration after the probate of the will, when the instruments came to be carried into effect, or claimed or acted under as a will.

As to the second question, Judge SUTHERLAND reviews the testimony at length, and decides it in the affirmative. Third—Had Mrs. Forman testamentary capacity when the two papers were executed and attested? This is the great and interesting question in this very extraordinary case, and the question to which nearly all of the evidence in the bulky volumes of printed testimony relates. Judge SUTHERLAND comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Forman was at the time competent to make a will. He also decides that the tearing up of the two papers was not a revocation, as she was then in a condition, and laboring under an [illegible]

[illegible] excitement, which under the circumstances incapacitated her from forming or having a reasonable or intelligent intention of revocation. Decree affirmed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Grand Jury came into Court to-day with several indictments for minor offences, and were immediately sent back to their rooms by the Judge, who held his Court open for two or three hours after, and finally adjourned to Wednesday morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

A MIDNIGHT ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

Two rough-looking individuals named Edward Gibson and John Murray, were arraigned on an indictment for robbery in the first degree. The complainant, George Roll, of No. [illegible] Hicks-street, South Brooklyn, alleged that he was attacked by the prisoners while walking down Broadway, on his way home on the night of the 6th inst. They met him near Maiden-lane, one of them knocking him down with a stunning blow, and the other plundering him of his coat, which contained $142 in money. Officer Daniel Gleason, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, happened to witness the scuffle, and made the arrest of Gibson, at the same time directing another policeman to secure Murray. Both prisoners pleaded guilty of their offence, after which they were summarily sentenced to State Prison for ten years each by Judge BEDFORD.

A SERVANT WITH A BAD RECOMMENDATION.

Anna Reilly went to the Penitentiary for one year on a plea of guilty in an attempt at grand larceny. The complaint against her charged her with stealing a dress and shawl of the value of $[illegible], the property of Delia Smith, at No. 130 Sixth-avenue, in whose employ she was a servant.

THEFT OF MONEY.

Henry Miller was tried on a charge of stealing $153 from Roderick W. Cameron, of No. 23 South William-street. Mr. George R. Sampson testified that he was engaged in counting some money in Mr. Cameron's office on the 5th inst., during which the prisoner came toward him, and stood behind him for a few minutes; he subsequently left, and a portion of the money was then missed. Miller was captured, and the identical money found in his possession. He was convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for four years.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

Of the fifty-one cases on the Calendar yesterday, twenty were for petit larceny, and the remainder for assault and battery.

PULLING A CHILD'S HAIR.

Henry C. Behr pulled a little fellow's hair, and had to pay the Court $[illegible] for the fun. The provocation for the act was that the child had frightened Behr's horse by throwing a cigar at him. The Court thought the hair-pulling unjustifiable.

SETTING A DOG ON A BOY.

Andrew Betz, a respectable looking German, was charged with setting a dog on a little boy named John Rynders on the 4th inst. He denied having done anything of the sort, but the Court fined him $[illegible].

STEALING A DOOR KNOB.

Four boys appeared at the prisoner's bar charged with stealing a door plate and knob from a Mr. Palmer's house, in Grand-street. Only one of them confessed the theft—Joe Walker; the other three denying having had anything to do with it. Walker and Lamberger were remanded.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Joseph Lawrence was found last Sunday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, in Twenty-ninth-street, with a burglar's jimmy in his possession. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Most of the cases were petty, and an unusual number of defendants were discharged on the non-appearance of the complainants.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Officer Powers, of the First Ward, was called yesterday to arrest Thos. Lally, aged 19, on a Belt car he being accused by some female passengers of having attempted to rob a sleeping gentleman of his watch. As these ladies subsequently declined to appear at the Court in order to prefer the complaint against the prisoner, the officer arraigned Lally before the acting Magistrate on a charge of attempted robbery. In the possession of the accused was found a pocket-book containing $[illegible], an ivory tablet and a pass key to the First Ward Club-room, all of which being deemed stolen property, Lally was remanded for further examination.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. William W. Meredith, an employe of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, at No. 35 Wall-street, was leaving a restaurant in Nassau-street, near Fulton, he was suddenly assailed by a genteelly-dressed man, who took from his pocket a wallet containing the sum of ninety cents. A chase was the consequence, when the pickpocket attempted to check pursuit by dropping his plunder. He was, however, intercepted and arrested by Mr. J. C. Whitall, of No. 120 East Fourteenth-street, who heard the alarm raised by the victim. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Meredith, and gave his name as Peter Hart, when arraigned before the Magistrate. He was held for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THE PANEL GAME.

John Laflin, No. 124 East Eleventh-street, relates an oft-repeated story in his complaint, wherein he states that on the evening of the 4th inst. he was accosted in the street by Theo. St. Clair, and upon her invitation accompanied her to the house No. [illegible] Mercer-street, where the usual formula of the particular species of robbery known to the Police as the "panel game" were strictly observed, and he soon found himself out in the street again minus his pocket-book, containing money and pawn tickets to the value of $[illegible]. He subsequently caused the arrest of the girl, who, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

Andrew Witt appeared as a complainant, alleging that about [illegible] o'clock, Monday night he was standing on the corner of Greene and Houston streets with $[illegible] in the pocket of his pantaloons, when one James Gallagher approached and seized him and attempted to thrust his hand into the pocket containing the money, but was prevented by his cries and the arrival of Officer Smith, Eighth Precinct, who took him into custody. The prisoner, on the other hand, stated that he was going home from work with his tools in his hand, when Witt, who was very drunk, seized him, and a scuffle ensued which ended in a charge of robbery. The Magistrate elected to give credence to the first story, and Gallagher was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Jacob W. Laber, of No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, narrated how he was waylaid in the street Monday night by one George Moore, knocked down, brutally beaten about the head and face, and finally robbed of his pocket-book, containing $[illegible]. Moore, being subsequently arrested by Officer Walker, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

ASSAULTED WITH A KNIFE AND MILK CAN.

A charge of felonious assault was preferred against Joseph Erhardt and Jacob Behr by Charles C. Fricker, of No. 118 Seventh-street. The complainant, who bore marks of rough usage about his face and head, testified that the first-named prisoner had attacked him with a knife, stabbing him in the back and face, and that Behr had hit him over the head with a milk can. Both men were committed to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 121		34 N. Y. Cen.......... 200¾	
[illegible] do............ 121¼		500 do............ 201	
3,000 do.........b3 121¼		500 do............ 201¼	
[illegible] do............ 121¼		200 do............ 201¼	
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '62.. 122		300 do............ 201⅝	
10,000 do............ 122⅛		1000 do............ 201½	
10,000 do............ 122		200 do............ 201½	
[illegible] do............		100 do.........b3 201⅝	
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65.. 121⅝		100 Hud. R. R......... 171¾	
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64. 121⅝		100 do............ 171⅝	
20,000 do............ 122		100 do............ 171⅞	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.............. 120⅛		100 do............ 172	
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.............. 120⅛		400 do............ 172	
		100 do............ 172¾	
		200 do............ 172⅞	
1,500 do............ 120⅛		500 do............ 174	
1,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '67.. 120⅛		200 do............ 174⅛	
73,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.. 120⅛		100 do............ 174⅝	
[illegible] U.S.5-20 C., '68.. 120⅛		400 Harlem R.........	
10,000 U.S.6s,10-40 R... 109½		100 Reading............ 94⅝	
240,000 U. S. 6s,10-40 C. 110½		300 do............b10 94⅝	
10,000 do............ 110¼		100 do............ 94⅝	
40,000 do............ 110¼		200 do............s5 94⅝	
3,000 Tenn.St.6s, x c.. 61		300 Mich. Cen......... 133½	
33,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n... 55¼		200 do............ 133⅞	
10,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 57		100 Lake Sh. & M. So. 107¾	
10,000 do............ 57		700 do............ 107⅜	
3,000 do............ 57⅛		1500 do............ 107⅛	
10,000 do....bet. call 57½		100 Illinois Cent........ 143	
12,000 do............ 57⅛		200 do............ 143⅜	
3,000 N.C. St. 6s,new 47⅛		300 Clev. & Pitts....... 103⅛	
5,000 do............ 47⅛		100 do............	
3,000 do.........b60 47½		25 C. C., Cin. & In.R 75	
38,000 do............ 47		800 Chi. & N. W.......	
1,000 do............ 46¾		100 do............ 82¼	
10,000 do Jan&July 47⅛		200 do............s 82	
5,000 Brook. 6s, P. L.. 91¼		1410 C. & N. W. Pf..... 96	
7,000 S. C. 6s, new.... 66		1400 Chi. & R. I. R.... 118⅛	
7,000 Mo. State 6s..... 88		200 do............ 118⅛	
1,000 do............ 87½		300 do............ 118⅛	
1,000 Erie, 2d M., '79.. 98		100 do............ 118⅜	
10,000 do............ 94		8 Mil. & St. P....... 77¼	
2,000 do............ 94⅛		700 do............ 76	
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bds........ 98		300 do............ 76½	
		500 do............ 76⅛	
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, new bds........ 113		100 do............ 76⅜	
		200 do............ 76¼	
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M..........		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 88⅞	
		1500 do............ 88⅞	
1,000 Mil. & St.P.1 M 99⅛		100 do............ 89¼	
5 Continental Bank 100		200 do............c 89⅜	
25 Cent. Nat. Bank. 112		200 do............ 89⅜	
7 Bk. of Commerce. 121½		200 T., W. & W....... 74	
200 Canton Co......... 82⅛		100 do............ 74¼	
200 do............ 82¼		200 Chic. & Alt..bet. c 161	
300 West. U. T........ 38¼		12 do............ 160	
100 do............ 38⅞		200 Chic. & Alton Pf. 160½	
200 Pacific Mail...b60 89		10 N. J. C. R......... 100	
400 do............ 89		300 do............ 104⅛	
300 Adams Express... 60½		100 do............ 104⅛	
200 do.........b30 59½		100 Morris & Es. R.. 89¼	
10 do............ 60		300 H. & St. J. R...... 119	
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 23¼		300 do....bet. call 119¼	
400 do............ 23⅛		100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 87⅞	
5 Mer. Union Ex.... 6			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$46,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 120⅞	$25,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.. 110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 122⅛	45,000 do.........b8 110⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 121⅝	10,000 do............ 110⅛
25,000 do............ 122	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 120⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 121¼	20,000 do............ 120¼
10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '64.. 121⅜	200,000 do............ 120⅛
21,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 121⅞	3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 119⅞
20,000 do............ 121¼	5,000 U. S. 6s Cur....... 108⅛
55,000 U.S. 5-20C.'65 n. 120	10,000 do............ 107¾
5,000 do............ 120	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n. 56	200 West. U. Tel.b.c. 38¼
5,000 do............ 56¼	200 Wells-Fargo... s60 23
2,000 do............ 56¼	100 do............ 23
10,000 do............ 55¼	10 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 40¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 57	100 New-York Cen.... 202⅜
20,000 N. C. St. 6s,new 47⅛	400 do............ 202½
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.. 68	200 do............ 202⅝
20,000 So. Car. St., n.. 66	14 do............ 201
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 87⅛	400 Hudson R......... 173½
2,000 do............ 88	100 do............ 173⅛
26,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.......... 88½	600 Lake S. & M. S.... 107⅜
	300 do............ 107⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es.1st M 92½	10 Mich. Central...... 133

2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.......... 94	200 Chi. & R. I.....b30 118⅛
20 Continental Bk... 99	400 do............ 118⅛
100 Mar. Pf............. 15½	100 do............ 118⅛
100 do............ 15½	300 Mil. & St. P. R.... 76
100 do............ 15½	100 do............ 77½
200 Pacific Mail........ 88	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30 89
200 do............ 88	300 do............ 88½
100 do............ 89	100 Tol., W. & W..... 74¼
10 do............ 89	

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Pacific Mail....... 88½	200 Chi. & N. W...... 82½
200 Hud. R............ 172	200 do............ 82⅝
200 do............ 172½	300 do............ 82
200 L. Shore & M. S.. 107⅜	100 Rock Island........ 118⅛

TUESDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of June have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the completed Fiscal Year, in comparison with the previous Year.

The Import Entries for June, 1869, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1869.	June, 1868.
Dutiable good, direct	$10,510,444	$8,780,471
Dutiable, bonded	12,280,146	10,052,867
Free Goods	1,377,516	782,149
Total June entries	$24,168,106	$19,615,487

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $814,005, against $636,111 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $7,604,-[illegible]80, or 4,775,815 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,392,[illegible], on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $8,411,295, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 43¾ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1868, was $16,238,-[illegible], and the Customs, $7,013,900.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the entire fiscal years of 1869 and 1868, were as follows:

	1868-9. July 1 to June 30.	1867-8. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$283,144,741	$237,712,495
Total marketed	$265,232,060*	$230,654,351*
Customs paid	131,318,374	116,385,050
Average tariff	48 ℔ cent.	48 ℔ cent.

* Of which, Free Goods in 1869, $14,682,449, and Free Goods in 1868, $10,082,[illegible].

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the eleven months $13,057,-749 against $5,786,543 last year.

The gross entries of the Fiscal Years 1869 and 1868 are thus classified:

	1869. June 30.	1868. June 30.
General Merchandise	$194,013,083	$160,670,320
Dry Goods	89,121,608	77,264,182
Gold and Silver	13,057,749	5,786,543
Total, all Imports	$296,302,440	$243,712,045

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the entire Fiscal Years 1869 and 1868, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1868-9. July 1 to June 30.	1867-8. July 1 to June 30.
July	$20,117,[illegible]	$19,[illegible]
August	24,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
September	22,[illegible]	23,[illegible]
October	21,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
November	17,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
December	15,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
January	21,[illegible]	19,[illegible]
February	26,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
March	25,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
April	24,[illegible]	23,[illegible]
May	22,150,161	20,177,[illegible]
June	19,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Total Fiscal Year	$265,232,060	$230,654,351

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1 to June 30, actually received on Foreign Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$9,[illegible]	January	$9,[illegible]
August	11,[illegible]	February	11,[illegible]
September	12,[illegible]	March	13,[illegible]
October	10,009,277	April	10,727,100
November	7,[illegible]	May	9,[illegible]
December	4,[illegible]	June	8,411,295
Total New-York duties collected			$131,318,374
Miscellaneous outport Customs			3,[illegible]
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$134,[illegible]

The export Clearances to Foreign Ports from New-York for the month of June were:

	June, 1869.	June, 1868.
Domestic Produce	$14,[illegible]	$10,[illegible]
Foreign reexported	[illegible]	974,[illegible]
Gold and Silver	3,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Total June clearances	$19,[illegible]	$23,[illegible]

The Exports of all descriptions from New-York for the entire Fiscal Years 1869 and 1868 were as follows:

	1868-9. July 1 to June 30.	1867-8. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic produce	$158,[illegible]	$160,[illegible]
Foreign reexported	7,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Gold and Silver	37,[illegible]	76,[illegible]
Total Fiscal Year	$203,[illegible]	$250,[illegible]
Exclusive of Specie	165,[illegible]	174,[illegible]

The Specie movement to and from the port of New-York for the Fiscal Years 1869 and 1868, were respectively as follows:

	1868-9. July 1 to June 30.	1867-8. July 1 to June 30.
Remitted abroad	$37,[illegible]	$76,[illegible]
Received from abroad	$13,057,749	$5,786,543
From California, (by sea)	10,[illegible]	30,[illegible]
Together	$23,[illegible]	$42,[illegible]
Diff. against Receipts	$4,[illegible]	$33,[illegible]

The Wall-street markets have been much excited to-day. The speculators in Gold advanced the price to 13[illegible] ℔ cent., as against 137⅛ at the close of business yesterday; but this rise was not maintained, and in the Afternoon the sales fell back to 137@137¼ ℔ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange were well supported through the Forenoon, but later in the day there was a better offering of Bills made against United States Bonds, Breadstuffs, &c., and some prime signatures were sold a fraction below the quotation of 109¾@110 on London. The Export demand for Gold is not yet important. The Hamburg steamer carried out to-day $[illegible],000 Gold and Silver of all descriptions, and the Cunarder to-morrow will take about half a million.

Money lenders found a quicker demand for their balances than on yesterday, and after making 7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest through the morning were able, in some instances, to realize 7 ℔ cent. in Gold in the Afternoon. For carrying over Stocks until to-morrow, a sixteenth of one per cent. commission was paid on the Railways.

The Public Funds made a further advance to 120½@120¾ ℔ cent. for the United States 5-20s of 1867 this morning, and to 120⅜ ℔ cent. for the 5-20s of 1868. The former rose on the probable scarcity of the Bonds to answer the demand for $2,000,000 for the Sinking Fund to-morrow, and the latter went up on the advanced London and Frankfort quotations. After the early Board an absurd rumor was started that the Secretary of the Treasury would to-morrow limit the rates at which his purchases for the Sinking Fund would be made, and this was so far effective in favor of the bearish interest in the Public Funds and in the general Stock market as to produce a temporary reaction of ½@1 ℔ cent. After the great buoyancy of yesterday and this morning, it was not surprising to find the speculation of the Street so sensitive to mere rumors of the Treasury movements; but it seems almost incredible that it should for a moment be entertained that the Secretary would suddenly alter the terms of his proposals to buy bonds for the Sinking Fund because they were likely to advance the value of the Public Credit—one of the chief objects of his Sinking Fund policy.

The rumor referred to made the Railway market feverish for an hour or two, besides unsettling the Public Funds; but later in the Afternoon the feeling was generally firm again, and the best prices of the morning Board of the Stock Exchange were restored, though not the extreme advance on New-York Central as made in the Long Room between the Boards, to wit, 204@204¼ ℔ cent. The general business of the Exchange, in all departments, was unusually large, and the Vanderbilt New-York Roads were especially excited. In reference to these the current rumors are to the effect of an early consolidation of the Central and Hudson, involving large extra dividends in Scrip on both, so as to place the combined Capital at something like *a hundred millions of dollars*, in place of $[illegible],000,000 as they now stand, with $15,000,000 Funded Debt. We are not advised, however, that any definite conclusion has yet been arrived at on the subject. Mr. VANDERBILT himself is at Saratoga.

After the late Board of the Stock Exchange broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the sidewalk in Broad-street in front of the Exchange. The Gold market steady. The Public Funds and the Railways firm. Pacific Mail weak:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110½
United States 5-20s of 1868	120	120½
United States 5-20s of 1867	120¾	120¾
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	55½
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	46	47½
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	68¼
New-York Central	200½	203⅛
Reading Railway	94½	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	118¼	117⅞
Northwest Common	83	82½
Northwest Preferred	96⅛	96⅛
Michigan Southern	107½	107⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	159⅛	158⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	103	104⅛
Pacific Mail Company	89¼	88⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	87⅛
St. Paul Common	77⅛	77⅝
Toledo and Wabash	75¼	74
Ohio and Mississippi	89⅛	32⅛
Hudson River	169⅝	172½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	120½	5-20 coup., 1867	120½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	120⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	12[illegible]	C'rn W. I., ½ y.r., '81	114
5-20 coup., 1862	12[illegible]	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	127
5-20 coup., 1864	121[illegible]	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	127
5-20 coup., 1864	121[illegible]	Fnd. coup., 1871	127
5-20 reg., 1865	121[illegible]	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	115
5-20 coup., 1865	121[illegible]	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	120[illegible]	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120[illegible]	6s Currency	107¾
5-20 reg., 1867	120[illegible]		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	99	Louisiana 6s	68½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	68
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	California 7s	117
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Cal. 7s, large bonds	117
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55½	Alabama 8s	99
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	103
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61½	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	105
Georgia 6s	81	N.Y. 7s Canal Fn. '70	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '72	102½
North Carolina 6s	57⅛	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '73	102½
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	47⅛	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '74	102½
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	66	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '77	103
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '78	103
Mis'ri 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	89⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Bank of the Republic	121
Manhattan	140	Nassau	104
Merchants'	137	Shoe and Leather	150
Mechanics'	136	Corn Exchange	133
America	141	Continental	99
Phenix	105	Commonwealth	115
National	112	Imp. and Traders'	120
State of New-York	112	Park	157
Commerce	120	Central National	112
Ocean	94	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	110½
Chatham	150	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	Morris & Essex 1st M	97
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	95
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	95
Harlem, 1st M.	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mic. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-72	103	Dub. & Sioux C.1st M.	90
Mich. C. 8s, new, 1 M. '82	113	Mil. & St.P.1st M 7 3-10	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7℔c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85	Cent. Pac. Bds.	98
Tol. W. & W. C.C.S.F.	83	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	93
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	97½	Western Union Bds.	99
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	90	Cle., P. & Ast. N. B.	95
Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	78	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79		

The Treasury Office paid out $730,500 Gold Interest, and received $466,000 Gold Customs to-day. The Currency balance in the Office changed but slightly. The general balances this afternoon are $84,330,[illegible].

The Home Insurance Company advertise their half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Company, after paying 10 ℔ cent. for the year past, now hold $4,343,234 in assets, or $[illegible] in excess of the means held in July, 1868. Of the present means of the Company, $1,831,[illegible] is in the Public Funds of the United States.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,712,122.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the state Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 40 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 32 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	35	Resin, bbls.	1,426
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Pork, bbls.	40
Cotton, bales	288	Cut Meats, pkgs.	175
Eggs, bbls.	665	Butter, pkgs.	1,940
Flour, bbls.	11,345	Cheese, pkgs.	5,806
Wheat, bushels	283,788	Stearine, pkgs.	51
Corn, bushels	52,402	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Malt, bushels	2,150	Petroleum, ref. bbls.	3,307
Oats, bushels	25,367	Tobacco, hhds.	105
Beans, bushels	196	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	108
Hemp, bales	21	Rice, pkgs.	31
Hops, bales	151	Starch, boxes	460
Leather, sides	4,894	Whisky, bbls.	246
Tar, bbls.	1,000	Wool, bales	1,830

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool, (corrected cargo)—482 hhds. Tobacco, 2,084 bxs. Cheese, 727 bxs. Bacon, 612 tcs. Lard, 57,517 bushels Wheat, 102 bbls. Pork, 1,187 bbls. Flour, 180 bales Hops, 51 tcs. Beef, 6,000 Staves, 78 bales Cotton, 13 pkgs. Merchandise.

By the ship *Duchesse d'Orleans*, for Antwerp—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sterling*, for Antwerp—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 3,432 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 10 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, [illegible] lbs. Tallow.

By the bark *Sirius*, for Stettin—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Orpheus*, for London—14,7[illegible] bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, 167 bbls. Resin, 2,500 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Villa Franca*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 280 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—10 packages Seneca Root, 25 cases Aniseed, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 23,631 lbs. Lard, 19 bales Skins, 1,680 bbls. Resin, 589 lbs. Cotton Seed, 126 bales Tobacco, 21 cases Cigars, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 60 cases Leaf Tobacco, 400 boxes Starch, 4,225 lbs. Mixed Tobacco, 3,730 lbs. Grease, 2,000 barrels Extract, 1,760 boxes Extract Logwood, 13 casks Copper, 34 boxes Clocks, 1,063 bbls. Flour, 200 Oars, 10 cases Machinery, 464 bags Coffee, 66 bales Rags' Hair, 100 logs Black Walnut, 25 bbls. Guts.

By the bark *Leonede*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 463 bbls. Resin, 110 hhds. Tobacco, 28,748 lbs. Lard, 150 cases Drugs, 21 boxes Preserves.

By the bark *Carle E.*, for Cork—24,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Concordia*, for Cork—20,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Nile*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Tallow, 24,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 388 bbls. Flour, 4 tcs. Tobacco, 15 hhds. Tobacco Strips.

By the bark *Logal*, for Stettin—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Sandusky*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,[illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the schooner *Giulia*, for Gloucester—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible]

[illegible] lbs. Cheese, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bales Cotton, 12 bales Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots have been in some demand at ℔ [illegible] 45 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and unsettled.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been rather more inquired for at [illegible] ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate movement has been noted in seasonable work, which has been held firmly, on light offerings, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $[illegible]; Boys' $[illegible]; Youths' $[illegible]; Men's Calf Pegged, $[illegible]; Men's Calf Sewed, $[illegible]; Boys' Calf Pegged, $[illegible]; Youths', $[illegible]; Men's Kip Brogans, $[illegible]; Men's Split Brogans, [illegible]; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, [illegible]; Youths' [illegible]; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $[illegible]; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $[illegible]; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $[illegible]; Boys' C[illegible]; Youths', [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Boots, [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $[illegible]; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $[illegible]; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $[illegible]; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals [illegible]; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $[illegible]; Misses' Sewed, $[illegible]; Children's Sewed, [illegible]; Children's Pegged, [illegible]; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $[illegible]; Ladies' Eastern-made, $[illegible]; Misses' Eastern-made, [illegible]; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in quick request, including Common Hard at $[illegible]; Croton at $[illegible]; and Philadelphia Front at $[illegible] ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 40c.@42c., and Patent Sperm at [illegible] ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand, including Rosendale at $2 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been slow of sale at former quotations.

COFFEE—Some inquiry prevails for Rio, 1,000 bags by the *Merrimac* changed hands at about previous figures. Nothing really new in other kinds. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio here 12,950 bags, including ex *Green Glen*, 4,000 bags; ex *Freon*, 4,155 bags; ex *Lebanon*, 3,800 bags; and ex *Margaret Pearce*, [illegible] bags; week's sales, 3,903 bags, all told; stock of Rio, in first hands, to-day, [illegible] bags here, and [illegible] bags in the country. And they quote the cargo prices of Rio thus: Ordinary cargoes, [illegible]c.; fair cargoes, [illegible]c.; good cargoes, 15¼c.@15½c.; prime cargoes, [illegible]c., gold, in bond, ℔ lb. Messrs. BROWN & O'SULLIVAN & Co. make the stock of other than Rio, in first hands, [illegible] bags and [illegible] mats, including 1,[illegible] bags and [illegible] mats Java, 12,012 bags Maracaibo, [illegible] bags Ceylon, 7,[illegible] bags Laguayra, and 2,[illegible] bags Costa Rica. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo 16¼c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¼c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ℔ lb.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	17,800
Mobile, bags	3,800
Baltimore, bags	21,700
Boston, bags	2,400
New-York, bags	162,[illegible]
Grand total, bags	212,1[illegible]

COCOA—Is held firmly, but is inactive.

COTTON—There has been rather more doing in this line since our last, mainly on speculative account, but at rather easier prices for immediate delivery and full rates for forward deliveries. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,160 bales, including 1,152 bales to spinners and 1,008 bales to speculators; also, 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November and December delivery, on private terms; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, half each, on private terms; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November delivery, at 27c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November delivery, on private terms; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, on private terms; 300 bales on basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26½c., and 50 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for January delivery, at 26c. ℔ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for the steamer of to-morrow, the

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	28	28¼	28⅜	28¾
Good Ordinary	30½	30¾	30¾	31
Low Middlings	33⅛	33⅜	33½	33¾
Middlings	34⅜	34½	34⅝	34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	1,3[illegible]
Receipts last week	3,4[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	7,9[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	170,3[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	17,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,221,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,8[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,42[illegible]
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,0[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	87,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,4[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,9[illegible]

FEATHERS—The demand for Live Geese has been limited, at 87½c.@90c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Business in all kinds has been light, and indicative of no important changes in values. We quote: Dry Cod at $[illegible] ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $[illegible]; No. 2 do., $17 50@$[illegible]; No. 3 do., $[illegible] ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $[illegible] ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair export and home trade demand at a shade better prices, though closing with less buoyancy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,[illegible] bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $[illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $[illegible]; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $[illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Of the day's sales 7,000 bbls. were Extras for shipment, part to arrive, at $[illegible] for Western, and $[illegible] for State ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in request at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at $[illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and $[illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra ℔ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at $[illegible] for Sacks, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $[illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal is scarce and wanted at $[illegible] for Western, $[illegible] for Fairfax, $[illegible] for Jersey, and $[illegible] (nominally) for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been actively sought after, mainly for shipment, though partly on speculative account, and prices have advanced about 3c. ℔ bushel, closing strong and buoyant for straight lots, particularly of No. 2, the offerings of which were less extensive. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request, partly for milling, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2[illegible],000 bushels, including White Western at $[illegible]; Red and Amber do. at $1 50@$[illegible], as extremes, the latter rate for choice Amber Michigan; No. 1 Spring, part to arrive, at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, at $[illegible], chiefly at $[illegible], closing firmly at these figures for Chicago; while for Milwaukee as much as $1 50 was bid, and $1 51@$1 53 asked, on a very light supply, immediately available; White California at $1 [illegible], the inside price for Ordinary, for export; new Amber and White Southern at from $1 60@$[illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been in better supply, and though quite active, has been quoted lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 120,000 bushels at 70c.@[illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western; 80c.@[illegible] for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 93c. for the best; 94c.@95c. for White; 95c.@[illegible] for Yellow Western; 95c.@$1 for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in some request and steady; Western, at $1 [illegible]; State, $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel; sales 5,500 bushels, all told. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in less request and quoted cheaper, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bushels Western at 81c.@82½c., afloat, and 80c., in store, ℔ bushel. The export clearances include 6,080 bbls. Flour, and 110,980 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 6,191 bbls. Flour, and 14,780 bushels Wheat, for London; 9,456 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 45,412 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 1,052 bbls. Flour for Hamburg; and 10,000 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been quiet, but quoted steady at from 16½c.@17c. Bagging has been in request, and 80 bales have been sold at 23½c.

HAY—North River Bale Hay is quiet, but quoted steady at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Some inquiry has been noted for Manila, of which sales have been made of 250 bales here at 13¼c., gold, ℔ lb., thirty days' credit, and 2,000 bales to arrive on private terms. Of damaged Jute Butts, 400 bales were sold at 3¾c., currency, ℔ lb. Otherwise, the market has been very tame; quotations essentially unaltered.

HOPS—Have been salable and firm, including American at 7c.@16c. for New, and 8c.@28c. for Old ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ℔ lb. The receipts were 151 bales; export clearances, none.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and have been steadier in price.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $3 50 ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—There has been rather more call for Sole, at uniform rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@43c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@48c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 28c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30¼c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30¼c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand and quoted at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—A firm and fairly active market has been noted for the leading kinds since our last.

METALS—There has been but little call for Copper on the basis of previous quotations; Ingot, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb. Iron has been quiet and irregular. The reported sales include 50 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig at $[illegible] 50, and 100 tons No. 1 American at $[illegible] ℔ ton. Lead and Spelter have been inactive at about former rates. There has been more activity in Tin, but prices have been depressed and irregular. Forced sales of 4,000 boxes assorted charcoal I. C. Plates, 10x14, were reported as having been made to cover advances on maturing contracts, at $7 50@$7 75, cash, gold, ℔ box, usual differences. Sales were also noted of 250 boxes I. C. Terne at $7 50, gold, ℔ box; and 100 slabs Malacca Straits at 30½c., gold, ℔ lb.; otherwise the dealings were unimportant. We quote Ingot Copper at 22c.@22½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American [illegible]

Pig Iron, $[illegible]; American Forge, $[illegible]; Scotch Pig, $[illegible]; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $[illegible] ℔ ton; Pig Lead, in gold, [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign, [illegible]; Spelter, [illegible] gold ℔ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., [illegible] gold ℔ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, [illegible] gold; Banca Tin, [illegible] gold; English, [illegible]; I. C. Coke Plates, $[illegible]; I. C. Charcoal, $[illegible]; Terne do., $[illegible] ℔ box; Sheet Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade has been quite limited, but prices have been maintained. We quote: Old crop New Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	25c.@35c.	28c.@38c.
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	40c.@45c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	35c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℔ gallon	—@—	40c.@[illegible]
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	70c.@[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been inactive, but without other remarkable changes to-day. A light trade has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, on the basis of 43½c.@45c. for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon; total sales, [illegible] bbls.; no receipts; no exports. Crude Turpentine and Tar as last noticed. Of Tar, 1,080 bbls. arrived. Resin has been slow of sale on the basis of $[illegible] for Strained, ℔ 280 lbs. The export clearances were [illegible] bbls., export clearances 1,040 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible]; Crude at [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs.; Resin at $2 [illegible]; the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and rather heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm, $[illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden, 65c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 40c.; Olive at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon. The week's business in Whale and Sperm Oils, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co., in their circular of this date, sum up thus: *Whale Oil*—The transactions since our report of the 29th ult. include 2,460 bbls. Northern at [illegible]; 1,[illegible] South Sea and Humpback on private terms in New-Bedford, and about 500 bbls. Southern here, on private terms, part for manufacturing, and part received on speculation; stock July 1, 29,000 bbls. *Sperm Oil*—Crude, we hear of no sales; stock July 1, 14,000 bbls. Refined, unbleached, at $1 [illegible]; Bleached, $[illegible].

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 12.—Whale Oil has continued in demand, and we note sales of 1,[illegible] bbls. Northern at $1 [illegible], and 500 bbls. Southern, on private terms, for manufacture. No transactions in Sperm.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
Total for the week ending July 12, 1869	[illegible]	2,485	13,000
Previously	19,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	481,[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	19,[illegible]	53,909	501,[illegible]
Same time last year	15,394	55,117	725,[illegible]
Exports for the week ending July 12, 1869	127	....	....
Previously	11,760	87	180,000
From Jan. 1 to date	11,887	87	180,000
Same time last year	4,619	6,715	442,[illegible]

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Has been in request for export at steady prices.

PETROLEUM—Though the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers, the dealings have not been extensive, and the general market closes heavily. Job lots of Crude in bulk were placed at 17c.@17¼c., though round lots were available at 17c., and not sought after at over 16½c. ℔ gallon. Barreled Crude was inactive at about 22½c.@23½c. ℔ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude made public here; at Philadelphia, 420 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil was depressed and irregular, with only a moderate export inquiry, on the basis of 31¼c.@31¾c. for Standard White, here, ℔ gallon. Sales have been reported here since our last of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c., chiefly at 31¾c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, [illegible] bbls., each month, at 32½c. ℔ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 4,[illegible] bbls. Standard White, July delivery, seller and buyer, at 31¼c.@32c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 3,[illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,750 bbls. The export clearances were 227,[illegible] gallons by the ship *Duchesse d'Orleans*, for Antwerp; 138,122 gallons by the bark *Logal*, for Stettin, and 116,[illegible] gallons by the bark *Sirius* for the same port. Standard White in cases was quoted at [illegible], and Prime White at [illegible] ℔ gallon. Some 500 cases Standard White have been placed at the quotations. Empty barrels, for Crude Oil, ranged from $1 75@$[illegible], and for Refined, were generally quoted at $[illegible] each. Naphtha was inactive at [illegible] in barrels and 21c.@[illegible], in cases, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly, and has been in light request. Prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for New Mess; $[illegible] for Old Mess; $[illegible], chiefly at $[illegible], for Prime Mess; $[illegible] for Thin Mess, and $[illegible] for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, but quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 200 packages at 13¼c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates. Sales [illegible] boxes [illegible], various cuts, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard has been in light supply and wanted, but the increasing firmness of holders checked sales; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tierces and bbls. at 18¾c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c. for City 19¾c. for Fancy do. (LOCKITT's); 19¾c. for New Steam; 19¾c.@[illegible] for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef has been less active at from $[illegible] for Plain Mess, $[illegible] for Extra Mess, and $[illegible] for hams, ℔ bbl. [illegible] sales reported, 450 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $[illegible]; India Mess at $[illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at $[illegible] ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue slow of sale at about former quotations.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	30c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	28c.@31c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	38c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	24c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ℔ lb.	15c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℔ lb.	15c.@15¼c.
Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13c.@14½c.
Factories, common, ℔ lb.	9c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb.	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb.	14c.@15c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@13c.

RICE—Has been in some request at $[illegible] 75 for Carolina, and $7 50@$8 for Rangoon, currency, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady.

SEEDS—The main inquiry has been for Linseed, of which 7,000 bags Bombay sold in Boston at $2 10, gold, ℔ bushel. Other kinds nearly nominal.

SKINS—[illegible] have been moderately inquired for, including Hamburg, 40c.@42c.; Nicaragua, [illegible]; Bolivar, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Central American, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Para, [illegible] ℔ lb. Goat have been in demand at full rates, including Tampico, [illegible]; Matamoros, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@32½c.; Payta, 30c.@32½c.; Curacoa, 30c.; Cape, 40c.@60c., currency; Madras, 25c.@55c., cash.

SOAP—Continues quiet at former prices. We quote: Castile at 12½c.@15¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in within our range of quotations: Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@92½c.; Cassia at 42½c.@45c.; Cloves at 23¼c.@25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 19¾c.@20c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been active, and prices have been on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,[illegible] hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 1,[illegible] boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c., and 252 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ℔ lb.; Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11¾c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. No. 12 Box Sugars, 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¼c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@15c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¼c. ℔ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in bright request at firmer prices, ranging from 13¼c.@15¼c. ℔ lb. as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar at 15¼c.; White, A, at 14¼c., and Yellow, C, at 14¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 25,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅝c., chiefly at 11⅝c.; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at former rates, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 [illegible]; Hyson at from 80c.@$[illegible]; Young Hyson, 85c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 60c.@$1 [illegible]; Souchong and Congo at from 70c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been offered more freely at a shade easier prices, and has been unusually active at the modified figures, sales having been reported of 1,460 hhds. at from 7c.@14c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet, sales having been confined to 125 cases New Connecticut Seconds and Fillers at 14½c., 100 cases Ohio on private terms, and 65 cases Old State Fillers at 8c. ℔ lb. Manufactured has been in some request at about previous rates.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at $1 04@$1 05 ℔ gallon; sales, 126 bbls.; receipts, 230 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been comparatively moderate for desirable lots at strengthening prices, though buyers have been disposed to await the result of the trade sale of Thursday.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ℔ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@50
¾ and ½ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
¾ and ½ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
¾ and ½ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleece	44@48
Unwashed fleece	28@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@34
Common fleece	20@25
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	32@35
Unwashed white fleece	25@28
Black fleece	22@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, B	25@28
Spring Clip, B	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	25@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	36@40
Pulled, super	30@40
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@42
Super	32@36
No. 1	25@30
No. 2	13@16

Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

WHALEBONE—Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. notice the week's business thus: The only sales we have to report were of 3,700 lbs. Northwest at 90c., gold, for export. Market very dull.

	Pounds.
Stock, June 28	2[illegible]
Received	14,000
Total	2[illegible]
Sales per export	4,[illegible]
Stock in first hands	[illegible]
Stock in speculators' hands	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite active to-day, with, however, some irregularity in rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 65,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] 8¼d., by sail, and 9¼d. by steam, ℔ bushel; [illegible] bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ℔ lb.; [illegible] boxes Bacon and 150 tierces Lard at 35s.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and by sail, 50 tons Oil Cake at 25s. ℔ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9¼d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 2,400 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian and a Norwegian bark, each with about 2,600 quarters Wheat, and two British vessels, each with about 2,400 quarters Wheat, all at 6s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,[illegible] quarters Wheat, at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For Cork and orders, two British vessels, one with about 1,[illegible] quarters, and one with 1,300 quarters Wheat, each at 6s. ℔ quarter. For Oporto, a vessel, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl. For Baltic ports, a North German brig and an English brig, each with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl. For Stettin or Dantzic, a Russian bark, with 3,[illegible] bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 12, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to special call, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—10.

The minutes of meeting held July seven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of property-owners in Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to have said streets paved with wood instead of stone.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Petition of the property owners on Monroe-street and Mechanics'-alley against paving said street with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the President—

Petition of Jonas P. Levy for increased compensation on the contract for paving Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, with Stafford pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to suspend all further proceedings in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against Mary Jane Ackerman, P. Curtis Ackerman and others, for foreclosure of mortgage, for a period of twelve months from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement (Robbins' patent.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be required to arch over and fill in to the established grade of Fourth-avenue, the deep cut made in the said avenue north of Ninety-fourth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Coulter—

To amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts, pursuant to section eight, article three, title three, of act of the Legislature, passed April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, relating particularly to the Twenty-second Ward."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue, from Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Third street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid at each of the four crossings at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Northwest to Northeast corner of Essex and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick F. Magnin for the sum of One thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, the same being for excess of Inspector's fees on contract for building sewer in Seventeenth-street, from North River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance which became a law the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eighth hundred and sixty-eight, as follows:

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, be paved with Nicolson pavement, and that the crosswalks at the intersecting streets be laid or relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted—be amended by striking out the word "Elm" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Baxter," so that said resolution and ordinance when amended shall read as follows:

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Baxter-street to West Broadway, be paved with Nicolson pavement, and that the crosswalks at the intersecting streets be laid or relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed at the southwest corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Jewish Times be appointed a Corporation newspaper, with authority to publish the joint proceedings of the Common Council, and such advertisements, notices, &c., as is allotted by resolution for publication in weekly newspapers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause gas mains to be laid and lamp posts placed up in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, immediately.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department submitting statement showing the receipts, expenditures and balances for the six months ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from James E. Serrell, City Surveyor, relative to the lines of the avenues and streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the ordinance for laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, heretofore passed, be amended by striking therefrom the words "East River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "First-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of petition of property owners on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to rescind resolution ordering said street to be paved with Fisk concrete pavement.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith, Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution which was approved by the Mayor March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, providing for the paving of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Third to Sixth avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday next, the nineteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resignation of James McGovern as a Commissioner of Deeds. In connection therewith, resolution that William C. Molloy be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New-York, in place of James McGovern, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the lamp and lamp post now in front of number four hundred and nine Greenwich-street, be removed twenty-five feet southerly.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the south side of Perry-street, to Pier number fifty-four, North River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to erect a gas lamp in front of the premises situated on the northeasterly corner of East Twelfth-street and Avenue B.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Pending the consideration of papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen—

On the call of the house a quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, nineteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 12, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. [illegible] failing to answer to their names on roll call, the [illegible] announced that the Board stood adjourned until [illegible] day next, fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
RAG PICKER OF PARIS and CORSICAN BROTHERS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PROGRESS OF A SCAMP, &c. Leading character by Mr. R. Pateman.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

MARINERS' CHURCH.
Corner Madison and Catharine sts.
YOUNG FOLKS' CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Lords have at length passed the Irish Church Bill. The final debate occurred on Monday night, and was long and exciting. An unsuccessful attempt was made to undo some of their previous work by striking out the clause which they inserted soon after the bill came to them from the Commons, permitting the Irish Bishops to be retained in their seats; but the principle of concurrent endowment was introduced in the bill by the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, the votes standing: for, 121, and against, 114. After the passage of the bill a protest from Lord DERBY was presented.

It is officially announced in Paris that the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and the Senate convoked for Aug. 2. Also, that the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted.

Bishop LINZ has been found guilty of "uttering doctrines subversive of public order" by a Civil Court in Vienna, and sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

GENERAL.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the steamship *Lord Lovell*, and at Philadelphia of the steamship *Juniata*, we are in receipt of Cuban mail news later by four days than that already at hand. In letters printed elsewhere full particulars of the situation will be found, with statements in regard to the policy of CABALLERO DE RODAS, as to whose bloodthirstiness of disposition there now appears to exist grave doubts.

Mail news from the City of Mexico to June 27 is at hand. Ex-Minister ROSECRANS had presented Minister NELSON to President JUAREZ, and cordial speeches had passed between them. A full report of the remarks is given elsewhere.

The *Great Eastern* has arrived at the end of her journey. At last advices by the way of Brest she had not found the shore end of the cable, owing to the prevalence of a dense fog, and had cut and buoyed the deep-sea line to prevent any accident. But by way of Newfoundland we have the news that the work of splicing is going on successfully.

The wife of ROBERT MCCORMICK, living opposite Paducah, Ky., was murdered on Monday night by two men, who came from Kentucky the day before. They asked for breakfast, which was refused by her, as she was sick. Finally MCCORMICK and a boy cooked them some breakfast, when they left. But they returned at night, rushed into the house, and fired. MCCORMICK was shot in the arm, and his wife killed—shot through the abdomen. The murderers fled, and were traced to two miles above Cairo, on the Kentucky side, where a general hunt was joined in by all the residents.

Attorney-General HOAR has decided that the main line of the Pacific Railroad commences at the one hundredth meridian longitude west from Greenwich, and terminates at the eastern boundary of the State of California.

The funeral of Mr. CRAWFORD, who was shot by his son at Lee, N. H., last Tuesday, took place on Saturday at the old homestead farm in Nottingham, and was attended by a large concourse of people from that and the adjoining towns, where the deceased was well known. The appearance of the afflicted family of the deceased excited much sympathy. His widow and children are overwhelmed with grief, especially the son who shot his father. It is stated that his sorrow is acute, and that he has the sympathy of the entire community, who fully justify him in the deed, claiming that it was committed solely in self-defence.

The wife of Rev. Mr. CHESEBOROUGH, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newburg village, was terribly and perhaps fatally burned on Saturday by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. She was engaged in canning fruit, and in order to increase the fire, which did not burn well, she resorted to the exceedingly dangerous expedient of pouring on kerosene oil from a gallon can. The result was the same as in hundreds of similar instances.

At the Woman's Suffrage State Convention in Saratoga yesterday, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY presided for awhile as temporary President, and was succeeded in the chair by M. E. JOSLYN GAGE, of Onondaga, who was chosen permanent presiding officer. Addresses were made by several female suffrage agitators, and a platform was adopted.

HENRY R. WHITMERE, Secretary of the St. Louis Grain Association, will leave for Europe in a few days on business connected with the through grain movement. The main object of his trip is to secure a line of suitable steamers to run between New-Orleans and Liverpool in connection with barges and steamboats on the Mississippi River.

It is stated that SAMUEL ADAMS, with eleven men, will start from Breckenridge, Colorado, to-day, to descend the Blue, Grand and Colorado Rivers, through the Great Canyon, his objective point being the same as Major POWELL's.

An attempt was made by three men early on Monday evening to kill and rob Mr. THOMAS CROMLEY, an old gentleman eighty-five years of age, at his home at No. 41 North Seventh-street, Philadelphia, where he lived alone. They called upon him ostensibly to engage a house, he being an extensive owner of real estate, and while talking about the matter suddenly attacked him. He was not stunned by the blows, though considerably hurt, and managed to frighten them away by calling lustily for help. They carried off with them a gold watch which was lying on the table, and left behind a "jimmy."

A horrible tragedy took place at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday morning. GARRETT ROACHE, a journeyman shoemaker employed by CORNELIUS HARRINGTON, of that place, while laboring under delirium tremens, cut the throat of that gentleman's little daughter, aged 12 years, and then committed suicide. The horrible event has thrown a gloom over the whole village.

A constable of Burlington, Vt., named DREW, and the Attorney of the State, Mr. ROBERTS, have just been sued in the Circuit Court of the United States by the National Express Company, claiming $1,000 damages, for seizing, upon search warrants, certain intoxicating liquors, found in the express office and directed to some of the liquor sellers about town. It is said that the agents of the Express Company are making a test of this case, to determine whether, under the Liquor law of that State, intoxicating liquors designed for illegal sale can be taken from the possession of the Express Company without first paying the express charges.

At the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Plymouth, Mass., on Aug. 4, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, will deliver the oration, and Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, will take some part in the exercises.

A Convention of all Evangelical Churches in Ohio is to be held in Columbus on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, to consider the most practical method of reaching the masses with the Gospel. This is one of a chain of Conventions to be held in the Middle and Western States this Fall—in about the following order: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie voted yesterday to immediately introduce water and sewerage into the city, and rejoiced over their action by firing salutes, displaying fireworks and promenading the streets last evening.

Further accounts of the floods in Texas are received. The Colorado Valley is entirely under water, the crops are destroyed, several villages and towns are submerged, and one or two have been washed away, and many people have been drowned. The water rose forty-seven feet and over.

The Chinese Labor Convention at Memphis, Tenn., opened yesterday. A permanent organization was effected with Ex-Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, as President, and various committees were appointed and work laid out for them to do. The Convention then adjourned until to-day, which will be the day of action.

The Decatur cotton case, involving the value of 1,500 bales of cotton, has just been decided at Memphis, Tenn., against the Government. Secretary BOUTWELL has requested the Government counsel to carry the case up on appeal or writ of error.

General NEWTON has concluded to commence operations at Hell Gate independently of the Contractors, and has already broken ground at Hallett's Point for the building of a dam there. He proposes eventually to remove the whole Point as an impediment to navigation.

The Chittenden will case was before the Surrogate again yesterday, when Mr. SPENCER, the special guardian of Miss LUCIA CHITTENDEN, intimated that he should continue, against her wishes, to contest the validity of her father's will. He asked that the further hearing of the case be postponed to the second Tuesday in September, but the Surrogate declined to grant the request, and set the case down peremptorily for the 10th of August.

Colored Grammar School No. 3, No. 51 Laurens-street, held its commencement exercises yesterday, prior to closing for the holidays.

Surveyor CORNELL has brought a suit for the collection of a fine of $500 against the steamer *Peril*, whose officers refused to exhibit her manifest when she entered this port last.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, two men, named JOHN MURRAY and EDWARD GIBSON, were sentenced by Judge BEDFORD to ten years each in the State Prison, for attacking and robbing a citizen in Broadway, on the night of the 9th inst.

The French Emperor's Speech—The New Imperial Policy.

The message of NAPOLEON to the French Legislature, which was telegraphed to us yesterday, shows the profound influence that has been produced by the late elections.

They have, in fact, compelled the Emperor to announce his purpose of establishing reforms, that are tantamount to a change in the principle on which he has heretofore administered the Government.

The Senate has yet to consider the questions which he has proposed, but this "consideration" will amount to little more than an agreement with the will of that power by which the Senators hold their places. If he be really willing that they should pass into law, the Senate will be ready enough to assent. If, at any period of the time at which they are under "consideration," he desires their modification in any way, the Senate will be equally ready to assent. And if, at any time, he is pleased to let the Senators know that he desires the rejection of his own propositions, they will be happy to register his will in that direction.

The vital point in the scheme which he has formulated, is the proposition to give the Legislature the "control of the budget." This is the fundamental symbol of power in all free legislative assemblies. It has always been practically withheld from the Napoleonic Legislature, and the Emperor has always been careful to retain it in his own hands. While he held it, he could control the entire action of the Government. Of his own motion he could proclaim war or peace. He could increase the army, augment the public expenditures for his own ends, and, in short, by controlling the Treasury of the nation could establish its policy upon all points of administration. No matter how servile the Legislature may at this time seem to be, when its members find they can control the budget, and, through it the Government, there will arise among them a new feeling of responsibility and independence. The people too, will be able to hold them to a more strict account, and the popular will must become more imperatively dominant.

The power is one which the Emperor would never resign if he did not see the impossibility of permanently upholding the present system.

As for the other changes he proposes, they are all in the direction of Liberal reform. The proposition to permit the Legislature to elect its own officers, who have heretofore been appointed by the Emperor, will give the body much greater freedom and independence. The simplification of the methods of dealing with "projects of law" will facilitate the passage of public reforms. The submission to the Legislature of commercial treaties is an important extension of the powers of the body; and though its existence heretofore would, beyond doubt, have prevented the adoption of some most advantageous treaties, such as the commercial treaty with England, yet as Republicans, we must have more faith in the general wisdom of the Legislature than of any Emperor. The "extension of the right of interpellation" doubtless provides for the removal of the cumbersome machinery which is now required to be set in operation before a deputy can bring any question to the attention of the Legislature. We know of no method in any Legislature so discouraging and complicated as that in the French Legislature. It gives the Government full power to dictate what matters shall be discussed by the Deputies, and thus, in any emergency, gives the Emperor control of the action of the Legislative Body. Next to the control of the budget, the freedom of interpellation is the most important step toward legislative independence.

The astuteness, if not the duplicity, of NAPOLEON, is working his way out of political difficulties such as have lately arisen in France, prevents our indulging in very lively hopes of the passage of any measures of reform that will seriously limit his personal power, or interfere with the absolute supremacy he has heretofore retained in the Government of France. Again and again has he promised reforms and liberties in the past few years, and once and again has he deceived the people. But the indications from the recent course of affairs are more determinate than anything we have heretofore had, and it looks lately as though the "logic of events" had become more powerful even than the Emperor.

Names Instead of Things.

The nomination of ROSECRANS exemplifies the highest wisdom to which the Democracy have attained. They have arrayed themselves under the shadow of a name. They have so far overcome the party aversion to the war as to choose one of its heroes for a standard-bearer. In its way, nothing could be better.

But a name is worthless except as the sign of a thing. ROSECRANS sounds well as a candidate in Ohio. To make the name efficacious in a canvass, as a proof of change in the Democratic heart, it must be associated with evidence of change in the Democratic policy. And for this we look in vain in the Ohio platform, which, like the platform of the California Democrats, is an expression of unabated hostility to the results of the war. There will be no permanence in reconstruction if the men who nominated ROSECRANS can prevent it. The national creditor will fare as badly as though PENDLETON were President, if their purposes be upheld.

We have the spectacle, then, of a gallant Union soldier consenting to be the instrument of a party whose principles and objects are incompatible with the peace of the Union as restored on the Congressional plan, and with the national honor as affected by the debt. How ROSECRANS feels in his new-found company, or how he will manage to stand on the platform constructed for him, it were not easy to guess. Perhaps the service he tried to render ANDREW JOHNSON at the Virginia Springs may have prepared him for his present position, anomalous and untenable as to others it seems to be.

But how can ROSECRANS help the Democratic Party? His name would be worth something to a legitimate connection, and in circumstances reconcilable with his opinions and actions during the war. Allied to the Democracy, it loses whatever charm it possessed. He will be judged by the company he is in now, and his war declarations will be neutralized by the policy which at present receives his approval.

The International Boat Race.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, with its customary superciliousness regarding Americans, sneers in advance at the Harvard oarsmen, who have gone so far, and under such disadvantages, to row against the best crew which Oxford has had for years, in English waters, surrounded by English spectators, and trusting to that sentiment now derisively known as "British love of fair play." The *Gazette*, we say, like some other organs of British opinion, prepares the way for our four adventurous lads, by saying that it thinks, if it should judge from previous experience of American fiascos, that "nothing better might be expected than the form of a 'torpid' or 'junior' crew." It sneeringly compares the Harvard men with HAMILL, whom they personally resemble just as closely, and no more than the Oxford men resemble KELLEY; and the reader might, from this authority, take the Harvard four to be a set of young braggarts, whereas their modesty, reticence and utter lack of pretension have been quite as marked and admirable as their matchless style and grace with the oar.

Of the circumstances under which the Harvard men pull this match—that they did not wait to catch the Oxford crew out of training, but challenged them just at the time of the race with Cambridge; that their challenge last year having been declined, when they had a far more experienced crew, they renewed it this year when they had to put two new men into the boat, who had only rowed two years in college, and never at all in a University boat; that they are to row the most experienced University crew (the heroes of the largest number of races) that have ever pulled in England; that they risk the sea-voyage, the short subsequent practice and training, the unfamiliarity with the course and its currents, the unfriendliness of the betting fraternity and other well-known advocates of "British fair play;" that they have an American boat and the stroke necessary for American races, and a crew made up for American racing, and yet are forced to row in British style, carrying a coxswain, instead of being allowed *to row as they can best*—on *these* points the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with its usual candor toward Americans, does not see fit to dwell. It prefers to quote, in ridicule, certain profuse praises which it claims to have found in American papers, but which we do not remember to have seen here. It seems to us that a crew of young collegians, accepting such disadvantages very cheerfully, and going to a race in which they are not allowed to do their best, should be the subject of a more appreciative comment. Their chances of success are not so great that they need be made the subject of a style of criticism which is at least premature.

When Harvard challenged Oxford, it did so because it believed that, granting that the boats and the men were equal, its habit of pulling without a coxswain would give it the victory. Oxford seemed to think as much, for it declined to accept a condition on which it had just been so badly beaten by the Canadian crew at Paris. When the Harvard students learned that the challenge to row Oxford three miles involved the condition that their boat should, for the first time in ten years, carry the dead-weight of a coxswain, it was with difficulty that a bare majority vote could be procured to send a crew over.

China in America.

This week the Chinese Labor Convention meets at Memphis, and planters from all parts of the Southwest are convoked at that city, curious to examine into the merits of the great question which the Convention is to consider. In all parts of the South meetings have been held and delegates appointed to this gathering; and it cannot but add a memorable chapter to the new commercial history of the country.

The very name of the Convention, connected with its place of meeting, conveys a volume of meaning. Hitherto Chinese labor has been mainly a question for California; but when it becomes not a consideration for a single Pacific State, but for all the Gulf States, and all the South and Southwest; when it becomes a question of labor, not for mines but plantations; not in competition with white industry, but in competition with freedman's industry; when we find that a contract has been already made in San Francisco for the supply of 20,000 Chinese laborers, to be used as plantation hands in the State of Tennessee alone; when we find another contract making for 25,000 to be sent to Mississippi; when, instead of Memphis conventions, as of old, to discuss slave labor, we have them to discuss coolie labor—the magnitude of this new feature of a problem pertaining not to labor alone, but to American civilization and citizenship, is quite apparent.

Our own expectation is that the Southern Convention will indorse the new movement for Chinese labor. We find in California the anomalous spectacles of laborers "striking," on the one hand, because their wages are not high enough, and, on the other hand, mines deserted, machinery stopped, railroads incomplete, shops shut and factories silent, because the owners cannot afford to run them at prices as they exist. Now, the question is, whether this state of things will go on, when, despite a fine of $5 a head on every Chinaman who crosses the Pacific, and another extra fine of $5 on him if he ventures to work in the mines, nevertheless, Chinese labor pours into the country, and sometimes does better work, at half the price, than the sort of labor it displaces?

Take the work the Chinese laborers performed on the Central Pacific Railroad—it was good work, well done, entirely satisfactory, and the wages were $30 a month or less. Now, what can a Southern planter conclude from observing and examining this? He finds a large class of hands ready for rough labor. The cry is raised, "they live too cheaply." Live too cheaply? But the *class* of labor which these coolies performed is not intended for epicures to support themselves upon. At all events, we incline to think that repressive laws against the influx of cheap labor would be as hostile to the spirit of our institutions as they would be impracticable and unavailing.

The Passage of the Irish Church Bill.

The Irish Church bill, in its amended shape, finally passed the House of Lords on Monday night, without a division on the main question of the third reading. A vehement Irish Tory, indeed, proposed the rejection of the bill, but the course taken by Lord DERBY, who virtually admitted the hopelessness of resistance, and openly confessed his preference that the bill should go down to the Commons in its original form, so as to throw the full responsibility for it upon its originators, procured the withdrawal of Lord CLANCARTY's motion. The next point discussed was the propriety of retaining the amendment enabling the disestablished Irish prelates to retain their seats in the Upper House, and after discussion, the Lords retraced their steps, and threw the unfortunate spiritual Peers overboard by an immense majority—180 to 32. Then the combined forces of the Tories and the discontented Whigs, emboldened by the success of their motion for delay in the disposal of the temporalities of the establishment, proposed that furnished residences and glebes should be provided for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, thereby introducing the oft-debated, concurrent endowment principle, though in a modified form. And hereupon there seems to have ensued a singular amount of party disorganization. The Liberal Duke of SOMERSET supported the motion, declaring that it supplied the generosity which the bill lacked. Lord GRANARD, on the other hand, assured the House that the Catholic hierarchy would not accept State endowments, and that no Catholic could vote for the motion except "at the expense of consistency and good faith"—and Lord DUNRAVEN, speaking himself as an Irish Catholic, followed in the same line, declaring that nothing but absolute religious equality, without endowments of any kind, would ever satisfy the Irish people. Lord RUSSELL, who seems to have grown more and more crotchety with old age, supported the amendment, as also did Lord WESTBURY. Government, of course, speaking through Lords KIMBERLEY and GRANVILLE, opposed it, and then, strangely enough, Lord CAIRNS, the recognized party chieftain of the Tories, also spoke in opposition, asserting that indiscriminate endowment was not suited for Ireland. Finally, the concurrent endowment principle, as embodied in Lord STANHOPE's motion, was carried by a majority of 7—121 to 114. A formal protest was handed in by Lord DERBY, and the House adjourned. In a week more the bill will again be before the Commons, and then will come the tug of war. So strange has been the disintegration of parties in the Upper House that it is not easy to foresee the exact form which the conflict in the Commons will assume; but we see no reason to doubt that, as we have always supposed, the Liberals, under Mr. GLADSTONE, will prove compact and firm on all the main principles of the original bill, and that it will be returned to the Lords in its original shape, with a significant hint with regard to the consequences likely to ensue if it is not speedily passed as it comes before them.

Life Insurance Management.

Our late reference to a life insurance company whose new business is reported to have been obtained at an average of ten per cent. agents' commission, and whose total expenses for a year have not exceeded sixteen per cent. of the gross income, has brought upon us many anonymous communications, together with sundry insurance periodicals in which the company is vigorously assailed. The letter of a consulting actuary on the same subject we print in another column. To the anonymous epistles we pay no attention. And the process of blackmailing, as developed in a certain class of insurance literature, is too well understood to allow of much weight being attached to accusations in which sinister motives and a malignant personality are conspicuous. We rate this kind of criticism at its proper value.

Mr. FACKLER errs when he speaks of the article of the TIMES to which he objects as "commending a certain Western enterprise," which he does not hesitate to describe as "a humbug." Now at no stage of this discussion have we specifically commended any company. Once or twice, in reply to strictures apparently dictated in the interest of certain companies, we have instituted comparisons with a view of showing the prevalence of extravagant management and at the same time the possibility of combining economy with efficiency and success. But we have avoided reference to particular enterprises, except by way of illustration, because the reforms needed are reforms of a system which is to a large extent corrupted and demoralized by ill-regulated competition and the almost universal indifference of policy-holders to their true interests. Instead of "commending a certain Western enterprise," or any enterprise, we carefully abstained from all mention of its name, and from all remarks that could be held to imply an indorsement of management, the general characteristics of which are here unknown.

The point we did dwell upon is one which Mr. FACKLER does not touch. He does not deny the facts, or what a highly respectable journal describes as facts, in regard to the particular life insurance company whose reported expenses we used as an illustration. Yet these facts, or alleged facts, are precisely what most concern the public. To tell us that certain management is tainted with quackery, is beside the question. The real question is, whether a new company has found it possible to acquire nearly a million of premium income in a year at a cost of less than sixteen per cent., and whether the commission paid to agents averaged less than ten per cent. The St. Louis *Republican* has assured us that this is the case, and no one acquainted with Western journalism will hesitate to accept its word in preference to the assertions of paltry sheets, gotten up to serve ends which disgrace the life insurance business. If Mr. FACKLER is able to show that the information we published is incorrect, and that the expenses of the particular company were in excess of those reported, why does he not present the truth? The controversy cannot be settled by an epithet or a mere denial. It turns altogether upon facts; and, as a matter of fact, the remarkable statement to which we directed attention remains undisturbed.

It is especially desirable to adhere to a test which admits of evidence on both sides, because in several of the communications we have received, and in at least one of the printed publications which have been sent to us, there is an apparent desire to impugn the excellence of the mutual principle as applied to life insurance, and to claim for the stock system a superiority to which it has no proper claim. This phase of the general subject bears no relation to the essential characteristics of good management or the bad management which calls for reform. As a rule, perhaps, shareholders may be expected to watch expenses more carefully than policy-holders; but the expectation holds good only so long as policy-holders rely implicitly upon their officers, instead of exercising the power they possess to control the management. Even now, the most economically managed institution is mutual; and whenever the mutual principle fully asserts its power it will be found as favorable to thrift and integrity as it already is to expansion and prosperity.

Of the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of the insured, Mr. FACKLER's letter furnishes abundant proof. We have no reason for doubting the accuracy of the exhibit he makes, while we have many reasons for believing it to be within the truth. And certainly it is startling enough to awaken inquiry, and strengthen the demand for more efficient guarantees against extravagant and faithless management than at present exist. If, as he declares, "several companies" have for years presented false and even fraudulent reports, the Superintendent at Albany owes some explanation to the public.

MINOR TOPICS.

The German Americans have made their great Musical Festival, at Baltimore, a much gayer and more picturesque affair than the Musical Festival at Boston was. We would not for the world think of again offending the Bostonians, who were so much aggrieved at the criticisms of the New-York Press on the Coliseum Festival; and we hope there will be no ill-feeling when we say that the Germans understand the getting up of festivities better than the Bostonians. It was not only the immense turn-out of *sogers*, Turners, singing societies and trade societies, with their flaunting banners and variegated costumes, which was attractive, but the gayety, lightness and grace, the genial humor, grotesquery and elan which characterized the [illegible] display. As [illegible] the affair in a [illegible] point of view, we are already prepared to applaud loudly, even from what little we have heard up to this time.

If we supposed the Pecjeemes read the New-York papers, we would warn them of the terrible thrashing they will soon get if they don't mend their manners. As soon as the Navy Department learned that outrages had been perpetrated upon Americans there, Rear-Admiral TURNER was ordered to go thither in a sloop-of-war and take prompt measures, and so forth. We are sorry those wretches can't read English. If they could we would scourge them.

Who is JOHN SHERIDAN, who appears on the list of new appointees as a Deputy Tax Commissioner? Is it JOHN SHERIDAN BERNUE, and if so, will the Tax Commissioners please explain why they curtailed the gentleman's name of its fair proportions when they gave the list of their appointments to the public?

Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Georgia, not only keeps the public well advised of the ever-varying state of his health, but of the ever-varying moods of his mind, and his ever-changing views of the country's prospects. Immediately after the close of the war he despaired of the Republic; but by-and-by he began to change, and in two years he had the brightest hopes of our country's future. Within the last two years he has again been growing hopeless, and it seems by the letter from him we published yesterday, that he is now on the verge of despair. "There is no hope," says he, "for this country but in a thorough repudiation of the whole principles upon which the late war was inaugurated and waged against the Southern States." The prospect then is hopeless enough. Even if the war principles could be repudiated, the great facts which it established are immovable, and our ruin is therefore assured. Again, says he: "The only practical living issue before the people of this country now is one between federal republicanism and imperialism—constitutional liberty and monarchy. There is no middle ground; no half-way house between them." We can only hope that from this desperate point Mr. STEPHENS will soon take a turn in the other direction again,—so that in two or three years more we may find him assured of the Republic, and proud of his country's freedom and power.

The counsel of YERGER, of Mississippi, who recently killed Colonel CRANE, has put in the plea of insanity, and the counsel of the negro girl who lately killed a Department clerk in Washington, puts in the plea of insanity. It is the best worn plea in the lawyer's category.

At the recent opening of the French Legislature, Minister ROUHER said that the late election had enabled the French people to "manifest their thoughts, their wants and their aspirations." It would appear by the present conduct of the Emperor that he is beginning to realize this fact.

In walking down Broadway these afternoons, the pedestrian must confess to a melancholy disappointment at the absence of the interminable throng of gaily-dressed and beautiful American women who have till lately been accustomed to display themselves daily on the grand promenade. Gone are they, gone from our gaze, and from the scene of their glory; and now we behold but here and there, a member of the fair sex, courageous but weary-looking, refreshing to our humanity, though painful to our artistic apprehension. Gone are they, but not forever gone! In a few weeks they will return from the mountains, and the seaside, and the rural retreats. They will come back with brighter cheek, lighter step, and spirit more vivacious. And then the town will resume its wonted gayety, and the glittering procession of life and beauty, illustrated by art and fortune, will give the crowning attraction to our ever-attractive Broadway.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD has been received in California as a conqueror. Besides his services to the nation as an anti-slavery and Union leader, the Californians can never forget the grand way in which he has upheld the interests of the Pacific States. In securing California for freedom in the great contest twenty years ago, and in adding Alaska to our domains three years ago, he laid the foundations of the power and glory of the vast empire across the mountains.

Some of the newspaper reporters and telegraphers seem not yet to have "got the hang" of the phraseology of all the modern reforms. The telegraphic report of the Suffrage Convention at Saratoga says that SUSAN B. ANTHONY was nominated for Chair*man*. Doubtless the reporter had never heard of a Chair*woman*. But we will all get the "hang" of these matters by-and-by.

The good people of Jersey City are justly incensed about the continuation of that horrible dumping-ground nuisance near the Central Railroad Depot, and several mass meetings have been held to discuss the subject of relief. At the latest meeting a letter was written beseeching the Common Council to abate the nuisance at once, as "the death angel is even now knocking at the gates, riding on his yellow charger, and doing his mighty work." However strongly we may be inclined to smile at the peculiar metaphor employed, we cannot help sympathizing heartily with the poor sufferers. The stench arising from these grounds is offensive beyond comparison, and should be put down speedily.

We have been expecting to get our supply of tea from China over the Pacific Railroad, but it seems likely that it will not be long necessary for us to send to China for our tea, but that we will get it from the tea-fields of California. The Japanese colony of tea-growers, who have settled there, have made a very successful beginning in the work of cultivating the plant. The seed-nuts are coming up finely, and the foot-hill lands are found to be admirably adapted to the tea culture. If this experience be justified by time, and if California prove to be really adapted to the growth of first-class tea, the Golden State will derive more wealth from this valuable plant than ever she drew from her mines.

A Frenchman, M. LECESNE, who had been a long time resident in this country, recently returned to Havre, and was elected as a representative to the Corps Legislatif from the Seine Inférieure. It has turned out, however, that he was naturalized here as an American citizen, and as he omitted to go through the necessary form of resuming his French citizenship on returning to France, he is now objected to as ineligible to membership in the Legislature. If M. LECESNE is refused his place, he should come back here and run for Congress.

The revelations made on the trial of the bankrupt Duke of NEWCASTLE would be rather humiliating to a man who had pride as well as titles. He has made what he calls a voluntary statement of his case, and it appears from this that he owed largely to several jewelry houses for articles "ordered by me in anticipation of my marriage with a lady of large fortune." "They consisted," he remarks, "of bridesmaids' lockets, necklets, rings, &c., for the bride, with her initials and mine combined in diamonds, emeralds and rubies; also other articles intended for bridal presents." And of his debt to another firm he says: "It was for jewelry, namely, diamonds, rings, and one or two other articles for the lady before named, to whom I was engaged to be married; a diamond star, and other articles, the particulars of which I cannot remember, I gave to various friends." We should have thought that his Lordship would at least have tried to prevent exposures like these by paying up such bills.

The Prison Association of New-York, of which Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL is General Agent, has in its own quiet, unostentatious way done a good work among criminals during the past quarter of a century. Its object, as is generally known, is to ameliorate the condition of prisoners, the improvement of prison discipline and the support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge. From its latest report it appears that its agents have waited upon 167,000 criminals, to all of whom relief of some kind was given, and besides this, the families of many thousands were carefully provided for. Upward of 4,000 of these persons, having been assisted by the Association with the means of an honest livelihood, were fully redeemed from lives of wickedness and were restored to the ranks of respectable citizens. Many valuable reforms in the prison system have also been effected through this agency, and others are in active contemplation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The local playgoer, it seems, is to outlive the Summer without being startled by the appearance of a strange actor or the production of a new play. We must just now look to the Bowery Theatre for novelty and also for popular success. The engagement of Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN at that house has secured for it attention and prosperity. When Mr. PATEMAN was part of a troupe of burlesque *artistes* up town, we took occasion to refer to his skill as a pantomimist. His first appearance at the Bowery, Monday evening, warrants a fresh allusion to the subject, and a great deal of praise for the actor. The piece in which he figured, though not an unfamiliar one, was unusually well suited to the *artiste*, and in a good many respects to the audience also. The story of "The Dumb Man of Manchester" rests upon the murder of an aunt by a villainous nephew, upon the arrest and conviction of a dumb lad of the offence, and upon the ultimate discovery of the criminal by the prisoner who chances to have wrestled with him as he sought to escape after committing the deed. The earnestness, intelligibility and frequent impressiveness of Mr. PATEMAN's performance cannot be too warmly commended. It was thoroughly appreciated Monday, and with most demonstration during the progress of a hand-to-hand combat that was unusually favorable to a labor of love for most east side *artistes*, consisting, in a dying scene, of self-dissemination all over the stage. The acting of the other *artistes* in "The Dumb Man of Manchester" calls for no minute notice: that of some of the players was of a kind suggesting a regret that dumb mortals should not have been more numerous. Mr. PATEMAN remains at the Bowery every evening until further notice. The entertainment undergoes, we see, an almost nightly change, its variety and comprehensiveness, however, being maintained.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. EDWIN EDDY's engagement at Wood's Museum continues. This week he appears in "The Corsican Brothers" and in "The Ragpicker of Paris," the former play being given in the afternoon, and the latter in the evening.

Negro Testimony in Kentucky State Courts.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 12.

We strongly advise against the Democracy's making the question of negro testimony in the State Courts an issue in any of the counties in the legislative elections, for, as we have said, it is not a political matter. The next Legislature may or may not enact that white men shall be equal in judicial rights and privileges to their present superiors, the blacks, but the succeeding Legislature, if the work shall be left to do, will do it. We have reason to know that a public opinion in favor of forcing the negro to testify when his testimony is wanted is rapidly forming in Kentucky, and we are sure that, even in the absence of any other influences than those which are now at work, the influences, that is, of good sense and calm reflection, the rule of requiring negroes to testify would after a little while be established in Kentucky; but other influences and resistless ones will soon be at work. There is a certainty that the elections of the coming Fall will be the last that will ever take place in Kentucky with negro suffrage excluded. This is a fact that we had better look squarely in the face, much as we may loathe its visage. Everybody knows, that, immediately after the reassembling of Congress, the Fifteenth Amendment will be declared to have been ratified by the requisite number of States and to be part of the Constitution, and then all the negroes of this State will be voters, and nothing can exclude them from the polls except successful war against the United States, and that, whether it would be righteous or unrighteous, will not be attempted. And we may ask how long negro disability to testify in this only State where it exists will remain when negro voting shall be in full blast here and everywhere. Let the bitterest opposer of negro testimony answer. The negro voters will hold the balance of power in all our cities and towns, and in very many of our counties, and then few aspiring politicians, very few ambitious candidates for the Legislature, will venture to put their prospects in peril by saying that the negro should be excluded from the Courts as a witness because too mendacious and degraded to be believed on oath. Not only will there then be no opposition to negro testimony, but many of the most violent of the present writers and talkers against it will claim to have been always in favor of it, its especial advocates, and very probably they will denounce those who are now for it as having been against it.

The Very Latest Spiritual Sensation—Free Rides and Free Shows Through Spiritual Charity.

The Jeffersonville reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the readers of that paper the following "very latest" spiritual sensation:

"The latest wonder in Jeffersonville spiritualism is the furnishing of money for shows and buggy riding by spirits to mortals. The people of Jeffersonville generally knew Mr. BUD MORGAN, deceased several years ago, during his mortality. It is his shadow that has given some of the strangest spiritual manifestations that baffled the detective skill of the most skeptical. BUD, as he is familiarly called by EPHRAIM KEIGWIN and family, makes his headquarters at the residence of Mr. KEIGWIN, and, it is alleged, that he is daily and almost hourly engaged in conversation with the different members of the family, who converse with him as freely and familiarly as if he were in the flesh. Mr. KEIGWIN states that he frequently comes and asks the family if they will go a riding or to the show. Yesterday BUD said: 'EPH, let's go to NOYES' circus this afternoon.' 'I will, BUD, if you get the money,' was the reply. BUD went off, and soon returned with a dollar to pay for the mortals, (Mr. KEIGWIN and wife,) saying that as he was a spirit he could pass in. The above was told on Spring-street yesterday to several gentlemen, who, of course, were incredulous. Mr. KEIGWIN stated at the time that he would dare either of the banks to leave their safes unlocked, and give BUD permission to take as much as he wants. BUD says he won't steal, but only takes money by permission of the owners."

Vallandigham and Rosecrans—The Former's Version of their Interview.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, July 10.

When VALLANDIGHAM was at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, passing through—on a free pass furnished by the President—to see his Southern brethren, ROSECRANS looked at him keenly across the table, and said: "VALLANDIGHAM, I wanted to see whether you looked like a rascal."—*Cincinnati Commercial, July 9, 1869.*

Not correct. Standing in the middle of the parlor of the house of Hon. CHARLES READY, then the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., about midnight, between May 24 and 25, 1863, General ROSECRANS, laying his hand on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's shoulder, said: "He don't look a bit like a traitor; now does he, JOE?" (Meaning Colonel MCK., of his staff.) This is the precise remark made, the time when, the place where, and the circumstances under which. The whole of the four hours' interview was peculiar, interesting and agreeable—full, in fact, of the romance of history; and in its outcome, such as neither party will ever regret.

WASHINGTON.

The Wall-street Rumors—Secretary Boutwell's Intentions—The Bounty and Pay of Deserters—An Important Question—Twenty Millions Involved—The Boundaries of the Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The rumors current in Wall-street to-day that Secretary BOUTWELL would limit the rates of the Five-twenties he proposes to purchase to-morrow, were born of the street, and had no foundation in any contemplated action of the Secretary. He expected an appreciation of the price as the result of his action, and he will be gratified if the market value of the bonds shall appreciate so as to leave but a small margin with gold, and render possible the conversion of the loan into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. He expects to take his chances in the market with other purchasers, and will continue to do so unless compelled to do otherwise in self-defence.

GENERALS AMES AND REYNOLDS.

Among the charges brought against Generals AMES and REYNOLDS, commanding respectively the Districts of Mississippi and Texas, by the Conservatives or Democrats, who have failed to obtain their personal sympathy with their movements, is one to the effect that they are both intriguing to obtain their election as United States Senators. Nothing, of course, is further from the truth. Both of these officers enjoy enviable fame and position in the regular army, and their ambition is entirely in that direction. Yet it would be a most fortunate thing for the country and for the people of the States wherein they now exercise control, if the very thing with which they are charged could be accomplished.

THE BOUNTY AND PAY OF DESERTERS.

An important question, concerning the bounty and pay of deserters, has been raised by claim agents, attorneys and others, and taken to the Court of Claims, in a test case, for decision. It is claimed that the Government has no legal right to withhold bounty or pay, unless the claimant has been actually convicted of desertion. The practice of the Government has uniformly been the other way. The question involves a vast amount, not less, it is believed, than $20,000,000, and an unfavorable decision would absorb nearly the entire fund on which rests the great military asylum for the support of disabled volunteers. The Attorney-General's office is preparing to meet the case, and the Second Comptroller, who has virtually established the practice and interpreted the law heretofore, has furnished, by request, the following able opinion on the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 22d inst., I have respectfully to state that it has uniformly been held by this office that a soldier's right to bounty is forfeited, "*ipso facto*, by desertion." See digest of the decisions of this office, edition of 1869, herewith; pages 101 to 103, paragraph 712 to 724, inclusive. Also copy of a letter from this office to the Judge-Advocate-General, dated May 17, 1866, in which it is held that by the regulations of the army having the force of a law, a deserter, *ipso facto*, forfeits all pay, &c., due the deserter, and vests the money in the United States, and that even a pardon cannot give him what he has, by his own act, virtually placed in the Treasury; that he can claim nothing under contract of enlistment he violated; that under the act of July 22, 1861, a soldier could have a title to the bounty only on honorable discharge after two years' service, or for wounds received, &c.; that the document itself not saying whether the discharge was honorable or dishonorable, the fact must be determined by proof; that when it fully appeared by the papers in the case that, during the time for which he was enlisted, he had been guilty of the most dishonorable crime a soldier can commit, viz., desertion, it was not an honorable discharge, and bounty could not be paid; that the bounties due by installments are subject to the same general conditions as bounty due under the law of 1861, and installments remaining unpaid at desertion, are forfeited and cannot be earned by subsequent return to service; and that if there be any doubt upon the subject, the benefit of the doubt ought not to be given to the man who deserted his flag and the cause of his country in her hour of need. In addition to the accompanying letter and decisions, I have merely to suggest that the fact or charge duly entered on the record is *prima facie* evidence of desertion, and is sufficient to bar payment of bounty. The muster-rolls of the army, when properly certified, are official, and are all that is required by law to fix the amount of pay and allowance to which a soldier is entitled. If the record is erroneous, he has his remedy, and it is competent for the War Department to correct it. Although this view is not based upon any express provision of law, it is believed to be not only in harmony with law, but a necessary one for the protection of the Government, and has been uniformly acted upon by the accounting officers and the War Department. While a mere charge of desertion is not sufficient ground upon which to inflict punishment upon a soldier, an entry of desertion upon the rolls is sufficient upon which to suspend or withhold payment of bounty at least until the charge is removed either by his acquittal or the action of the War Department. If the bounty were paid while the charge of desertion is pending, it would in most cases be too late for the Government to secure or recover it if the soldier was afterward convicted. It is also often impossible from the exigencies of the service to organize Courts-martial to try all the cases of desertion that arise. It would have been utterly impossible to have organized Courts-martial for the trial of all the deserters during the war of the rebellion. The Government undoubtedly has the right, and has always exercised it, of waiving a trial for desertion and of returning the deserter to duty without trial on such terms not inconsistent with law as it sees fit; but such return does not affect the record nor the fact of desertion. I add for your information that if the decision of the Government disallowing bounties in these cases be reversed by the Courts, a sum largely exceeding $20,000,000 will be withdrawn from the Treasury in payment of claims to deserters.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.
To T. LYLE DICKEY, Assistant Attorney-General.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War confirms the telegraphic order of the 10th inst., directing Brevet Major-General G. K. WARREN, Major Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, to proceed at once to Rock Island, Ill., and take charge of the bridge now under construction there under Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. RODMAN.

Certain parties desirous of the position, informed the Secretary of the Treasury to-day that General OSBORNE has declined the position of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Secretary RAWLINS goes to Danbury, Conn., to-morrow, for a few day's recreation with his family.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

THE END OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Attorney-General has rendered the following decision to the Secretary of the Treasury:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 12.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: By your letter of the 28th of June, 1869, you submit to me the consideration of the eleventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for military, postal and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, in which it is provided that no more than $50,000 of said bonds, for $1,000 each, shall be paid under this act to aid in constructing the main line of the said railroad and telegraph, and request me to give you my opinion.

As to what constitutes the main line of said railroad and telegraph, indicating the point of its commencement in the east and its termination in the West, I have given the question careful consideration, and am of the opinion that the true construction of the statute referred to, the main line of the Pacific Railroad intended in the eleventh section thereof, commences at the one hundredth meridian, longitude west from Greenwich and terminates at the eastern boundary of the State of California. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

WORK OF AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

VINCENT COLYER, Secretary to the United States Indian Commission organized at Cooper Institute a year ago, left the City of New-York on the 15th of February, and has been absent five months. He says he visited and closely inspected thirty-one tribes in their wigwams and native homes, numbering nearly 65,000 souls, located in Kansas, the Indian Territory, Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. He has traveled 400 miles on foot, 300 on horse back, 1,400 by stages, and 3,904 by railroad; total, 5,754 miles. Some of the tribes are the most warlike and troublesome in the country; others the more civilized. Among them all he was well received, and in many cases with marked hospitality. In nearly all the tribes visited school-teachers and farming tools were found, and in all the journey he did not see a case of drunkenness, witness a scene of violence, or hear a blasphemous word by an Indian. He believes that, by patient efforts all the tribes can be civilized, and that in less than two years we will have heard the last of "Indian outrages." A deep religious feeling pervaded nearly all their conversation and councils.

DECISION IN THE DECATUR COTTON CASE.

The great Decatur cotton case, involving the value of 1,300 bales of cotton, has just been decided against the Government at Memphis, Tenn. Secretary BOUTWELL telegraphed to-day to the United States Counsel at that city, to carry the case up, either to the United States Supreme or the United States Circuit Court, on appeal or writ of error.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts at the ports named from July 1 to July 10, inclusive:

Boston	$444,[illegible]
New-York	2,944,400
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
New-Orleans, June 21 to July 3	141,3[illegible]
San Francisco, June 11 to June 26	[illegible]
Total	4,[illegible]

Secretary BOUTWELL has reappointed T. J. KINSELLA Special Agent of the Treasury Department. This is the gentleman who recently investigated the New-Orleans Customs frauds.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $[illegible].

APPOINTMENT.

L. T. ADAMS, of New-York, has been appointed Consul at Malta.

MEXICO.

Minister Nelson Presents His Credentials to President Juarez—Railroad Disaster—Pronunciamientos—Repudiation of General Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, June 27, 1869.

On the morning of the 26th June Minister ROSECRANS introduced Hon. THOS. H. NELSON to President JUAREZ, and also delivered to the President his letter of recall, accompanied by the following remarks.

REMARKS OF MINISTER ROSECRANS.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you from the President of the United States of America this letter of my withdrawal from this mission. I am authorized to repeat the assurances of the cordial good-will of the people of the United States toward the Mexican Government and people. Permit me to add the expression of my own best wishes for the welfare of Mexico, and to say that my residence among you has strengthened rather than diminished that desire for the freedom, progress and prosperity of your country, under her own autonomy, which I am sure is shared by the great body of my fellow-citizens, and to assure your Excellency that whenever a fitting opportunity offers, I shall be glad to contribute to secure moral and material assistance to make your country all you could reasonably ask or desire.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

President JUAREZ reply was as follows:

MR. MINISTER: I have seen with satisfaction that after the time you have resided among us you express at your withdrawal the same kind feelings toward Mexico, and equally good wishes for her welfare and prosperity. Moreover, it is pleasing for me to repeat that upon your return to your country you may be able to manifest to your countrymen the sincere desire of the people of Mexico and their Government to maintain and encourage the most friendly feelings with the people and Government of the United States of America. Your enlightened disposition to contribute to the material and moral welfare of Mexico upon all occasions that may be offered to you is worthy of a just estimation. The good relations and cordial friendship existing between the two Republics will ever produce a great moral benefit, as it will ever bring great material advantages by increasing commerce on the most enlarged scale, and the formation of useful companies which will favor the development of mutual interest between the two countries. The Government of Mexico will take special pleasure in cooperating in such an important object. On your withdrawal, Mr. Minister, bear with you the sincere expression of my desires for your personal happiness and for the welfare and the prosperity of your country.

REMARKS OF MINISTER NELSON.

MR. NELSON then addressed President JUAREZ:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and in so doing I beg leave to assure Your Excellency of the sincere desire of my Government that the friendly relations now existing between our respective countries may be perpetual. It will be my duty as well as my highest pleasure both personally and officially to strengthen the ties of sympathy and interest which should ever unite sister Republics so nearly alike in origin and system of government. From the fact of our geographical proximity leading to a very considerable trade and intercourse between the citizens of the two Republics, it is not strange that questions should arise requiring official intervention for their proper adjustment. The Government of the United States will, however, present no claim which is not irresistibly commended to its clearest perceptions of justice, and I doubt not that the Government of your Excellency will be actuated by a similar spirit of fairness and frankness and an equal desire to arrive at just conclusions. The treaty recently ratified between the two Governments for the adjudication of claims of our respective citizens arising from injuries to persons or property by the authorities of either Republic, will, it is confidently believed, lead to the maintenance and increase of the friendly feelings between the United States of America and Mexico, and at the same time strengthen the principles of republican government on the American Continent. The Government of the United States earnestly desire the peace and prosperity of Mexico. The attempt to destroy the American Union by force of arms, followed by a similar effort to subject this Republic to European domination, resulted in signal failure and in the triumphant vindication of the American system of government. In these great struggles the interests and sympathies of the two Republics were identical and reciprocal. To secure the fruits of these victories by wise legislation, by upholding the supremacy of the law, and the revival of industry, trade and commerce is an obvious duty. The Government and people of the United States are now peacefully and successfully engaged in this great work, and Mexico purified and strengthened by the fierce trial through which she has passed will, no doubt, realize the fondest hopes of the friends of republican liberty. Possessing a most favorable geographical position on the continent, commanding a seaboard of vast extent on either ocean, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, yielding in perfection every variety of the productions of the earth, with exhaustless mines of the useful and precious metals, and a healthful and delicious climate and above all with a constitution and political institutions based upon the immutable principles of liberty and equality—may this beautiful Republic ever occupy and maintain in the family of nations the proud position she has won by the heroism of her sons and the wisdom of her statesmen.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

President JUAREZ in reply said: "Mr. Minister: It gives me great pleasure to receive you in your character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Government of Mexico is animated by the same feelings which you have expressed in the name of your Government. It has the most sincere desire that at no time these amicable relations shall be disturbed; but that the cordial ties of friendship which now exist between the two Republics may be consolidated and each day be drawn closer. For this great object it would undoubtedly be very advantageous in the matters upon which you have to treat to be governed by the elevated views which you here so worthily manifested. In the application of these you will ever meet, on the part of this Government of Mexico, an equal spirit of rectitude, frankness and equity. We should also hope with confidence that the recent treaty for the adjustment of pendent claims will produce the most just and happy result toward maintaining and encouraging amicable feelings between the people of the two countries. In harmony with these sentiments the Government of Mexico will ever obligate itself to adopt every object that may promote the mutual profit of the two peoples, prompted by the duties and reciprocal interests which grow out of its proximity, and the sympathies founded on the similarity of its free institutions.

Many military and civil officers of Mexico and citizens of both Republics were present during the proceedings. Harmony and cordiality prevailed. The Press at the capital are very favorably disposed toward Mr. Minister NELSON, which was not the case previous to arrival here.

Recovery of a $2,000 Diamond.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 12.

About five weeks ago Mrs. J. T. FULTON, wife of the proprietor of the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, accompanied by her maid, paid a visit to this city. After returning to the depot she was accosted by JAMES S. VAN VALKENBURG—who for three years had been in the employ of Mr. FULTON at the Falls, and later in this city—who urgently requested the loan of a valuable diamond ring in her possession for a few minutes, on the plea that, by showing its superiority over one owned by a friend of his, he could win $15, having made a bet to that amount. The lady objected, but the fellow urged his suit so strongly, asserting his sincerity and regretting the loss of $15 thus easily to be obtained, that she finally intrusted the ring to him, as he had been in her husband's employ so long, and was apparently honest and reliable.

The thief disappeared and so did the ring. Information was immediately given at Police Headquarters, and steps taken to discover VAN VALKENBURG's whereabouts. Finally a dispatch was received from Chief of Police REYNOLDS, of Toronto, that two men, one of whom answered to the description given, having a large and valuable diamond in his possession, had been apprehended. On Thursday last, in company with Mr. FULTON, Superintendent REYNOLDS visited VAN VALKENBURG in jail in Toronto, where, in his persuasive manner, he compelled the thief to give up the property in question. The diamond, which had been taken from its setting, was dropped from his mouth into the hand of the Chief. As soon as arrested he remarked that he probably understood the reason, at the same time producing a paste diamond and giving it up to the officer. Subsequent examination at a jeweler's proved its worthlessness. The real stone was brought from Mexico during the late war, and was valued at $2,000 in gold.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Companies and their Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you again referring to life insurance, for I believe you have already done much good and can do more yet.

I am afraid, however, that your last editorial commending a certain Western enterprise, may serve to advertise a humbug and injure companies that honestly report their necessarily large expenses.

Sworn official reports of income and expenditure must be examined before they are credited; how much more the statement of what the St. Louis editor learned from his examination of the Company's books.

There is a loose morality in some offices that enables the officers to swear officially to written reports that they would not have the face to make verbally to anyone acquainted with the business. For example, one Company reports last year's expenses and income so that the former is only 17 per cent. of the latter, though it really was near 30 per cent. Several hundred thousand dollars of uncollected premiums are included in the receipts in order to bring about this result. The mis-statement is as glaring as dishonest. A minute's examination shows that the difference between the reported cash receipts and disbursements during the year exceeds its cash assets at the end by half a million, and as the cash assets at the beginning were about $300,000, the total discrepancy is about $750,000!

Several Companies have made such reports for years. The Insurance Superintendent shuts his eyes and publishes them without criticism, so that people are often deluded by an apparently low rate of expense.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, beware how you trust official or even editorial reports of business.

Your daily reader, D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

Powers and Duties of Trustees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The premiums paid into life insurance companies are not the parings cut off from plethoric fortunes. They, for the most part, represent small and laborious earnings, and the prunings from meagre incomes. In instances not rare they are the savings or the sacrifices from resources which, in the judgment of people of simple tastes and economical habits, would all be required to meet the absolute wants of civilized life. Funds thus economized and reserved are sacred from their object. And this usually is no less than to provide against a certain, perhaps a near calamity, which deprives those dearest to the assured of the affection, counsel, care and support of a father or a husband, son or brother. It would seem most fit and only reasonable that this care, economy and forecast on the part of the assured should be correspondingly met on the part of those administering such a trust; and the wisdom, caution and frugality of its management in the best development will undoubtedly run parallel with the same qualities in those founding the trust. As a sequence, thrift and security are insured, and disaster becomes well-nigh impossible.

The several life insurance companies are so many fiduciary institutions, charged with the investing and management of these funds. The trustees have delegated to them the most responsible and confidential powers. These differ widely in their scope from those vested in bank directors, and officers in some other moneyed institutions. In the one case, money is subscribed and capital stock is created by those who use their capital, and not their labor, for support and enjoyment. Directors are usually the largest stockholders, and thus are the trustees for their own property. They are allowed a wide range of risks in commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile obligations. Unless they are speculative adventurers, or in the interest of this class, this management is deemed conservative. On the other hand, life insurance companies are without capital, in the accepted sense of that term. Beyond their presumed interest, as the owners each of a single policy, trustees have no interest in the funds at their control. They are, or ought to be, restricted as to the character and scope of their investments, loans and all investments having the adequate security required, where there is no paid-up capital stock to fall back upon; and many risks must be avoided which would be pronounced safe were not the interests at stake inviolable. Under the most conservative and best regulations, statutes and by-laws, will by careful and exact rules and prohibitions, guard the interests of the assured. The cupidity and avarice of trustees and officers will be kept in abeyance. The selfish element will have no means for improper indulgence by meeting the force of temptation, the possible opportunities for self-aggrandizement being kept out of the way. And the assured are entitled to enjoy all the protection to their interests conferred by law upon the most favored corporations established for kindred objects; and if losses then ensue it will be because inevitable from the limits of human prudence and sagacity.

I am well aware that there is no novelty in what has been said of the powers and duties of the managers of such trusts. But the statement of old truths in such a connection is always opportune. Certainly, there can be no danger that they will be repeated too often or be too long remembered, while men, from inferior and unworthy motives, are thronging into places of trust and power. It is because directors and trustees overstep their legitimate powers, and because selfishness and avarice seek their great opportunities in moneyed corporations, that such sickening scandals abound in our public journals. A.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 5, 1869.

Burning of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Foundry in Scranton—Fire-Damp Explosion in a Mine—Several Men Injured.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, July 13.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes past 6 o'clock, the D. L. & W. foundry, on Washington-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. A furious alarm was soon given. In a few minutes the whole of the vast structure was one mass of fire, and in little more than an hour it was in ruins. No one was in the building, and it is supposed to have caught from the heat of the melting iron, the bottoms having been dropped out, as usual, a few minutes before six, when casting was done. After this operation, there is always a great rush of fire and heat upward. It probably smouldered for a while, when it ran over the roof like wild-fire. The foundry was comparatively new, much of it wholly so. The main part was 78x120 feet, with a lean-to addition the whole length, 26 feet wide. The walls of this portion are still standing, apparently little damaged. The new part was 50 feet square. At 7:10 o'clock the gable end wall of this part was shored out by the pressure of the burning trusses, and fell with a great crash, endangering many lives, but injuring no one. The cupolas are uninjured, but nearly everything else inside is in ruins, including perhaps about $1,000 worth of patterns. The entire loss can be estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The foundry was one of the best appointed and largest in the State.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

Our correspondent at Wilkesbarre sends us the following under date of yesterday:

At about 11 o'clock this morning we were somewhat startled by the announcement that there had been a fire-damp explosion at the Empire Shaft, and that a number of miners had been killed and others terribly injured. We immediately went to the works, and there learned that an explosion had occurred at about 9 o'clock, caused by striking a match for the purpose of lighting a safety lamp. The explosion was quite severe, (it being felt 150 yards in the mine,) knocking down the heavy doors that are used at various places in the mine, and burning and otherwise injuring seven men, as follows:

Edward Roderick and George Roderick, face and hands badly burned. When we saw them they had the burned parts entirely covered with linen cloths, which were kept saturated with linseed oil, lime water and kerosene, mixed; Chas. Quinn, badly cut, the force of the explosion throwing him violently against the coal; Daniel Mahoney, severely cut and bruised, an ugly looking cut on the right side of his head just above the temple; Timothy Crossen, face and hands burned; William Williams, face, hands and hair badly burned; Lewis Davis, face and hands burned; he was the first man burned, the explosion touching his breast first.

The gangway is badly torn, and work will be stopped during to-day and to-morrow, the least possible time in which repairs can be made.

The Strike of the Trenton Potters.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, July 12.

The strike among the potters still continues, and, so far as we can learn, there is no immediate prospect of an adjustment of the difficulty. The men on the strike allege that if they will hold out until the middle of this month, or a week or two later, the employers will be compelled to succumb, in order to get their Fall stock made. They say that unless the employers do this they will not have sufficient stock for their Fall trade, and that the business will suffer irreparable injury in consequence thereof. The employers, on the other hand, say that most of the potteries are now manufacturing ware as fast as necessary to supply their stock. Some of their weekly pay rolls amount to $500 per week. By the introduction of machinery, and the introduction of new hands in the business, they claim that they are enabled to make ware fully as good, much cheaper and in larger quantities than before.

THE AVITOR.

Marriott's Aerial Steam Carriage in San Francisco—The Invention Pronounced a Success—The Trial Trip.

From the San Francisco Times, July 5.

The first exhibition of MARRIOTT's aerial steam carriage took place at the Avitor Works, at Shell Mound Park, yesterday, before about a hundred invited guests. Unfortunately the strong wind which prevailed prevented as thorough a trial as was desired. But the inventor, Mr. FREDERICK MARRIOTT, of this city, who has been at work for eighteen years on the subject of aerial navigation, has now the proud satisfaction of standing where FULTON did when he made his first steamboat. He has secured, beyond doubt, a firm foundation around which inventors of all civilized nations will cast their offerings of improvements until the air will be traversed by men as safely as it now is by birds. The problem is solved—aerial navigation is no longer a question of doubt.

THE AERIAL CARRIAGE.

The carriage, which is merely a large working model, is a balloon, shaped like a cigar, both ends coming to a point. It is thirty-seven feet long, eleven feet from top to bottom, and eight feet in width. These are the measurements at the centre of the balloon, from which point it gradually tapers off toward either end. Around the balloon lengthwise, and a little below the centre, is a light framework of wood and cane, strongly wired together and braced. Attached to this frame, and standing up as they approach the front of the carriage, are two wings, one on either side. They are each five feet wide at a little back of the centre of the carriage, and do not commence to narrow down until they approach the front, where they come to a point. These wings are made of white cloth fastened to a light framework, which is braced securely by wires. The main frame is secured in place by means of strong ribbons which go over the balloon and are attached to corresponding portions of the frame on the other side. To the frame at the hind part of the carriage is attached a rudder or stearing gear, which is exactly the shape of the paper used in pin darts, four plans at right angles. This, when raised or lowered, elevates or depresses the head of the carriage when in motion; and when turned from side to side, guides the carriage as a rudder does a boat. At the centre and bottom of the balloon is an indentation or space left in the material of which it is built, in which the engine and machinery are placed on framework. The engine and boiler are very diminutive specimens, but they do their work handsomely. The boiler and furnace are together only a little over a foot long, four inches wide and five or six inches in height. Steam is generated by spirit lamps. The cylinder is two inches in diameter and has a three-inch stroke. The crank connects by means of cog-wheels, with tumbling rods which lead out to the propellers, on either side of the carriage. The propellers are each two-bladed, four feet in diameter, and are placed in the framework of the wings. The boiler is made to carry eight pounds of steam. When not inflated, the carriage weighs eighty-four pounds. The balloon has a capacity for 1,200 feet of gas. When inflated and ready for a flight, it is calculated to have the carriage weigh from four to ten pounds.

ENGINEERS' TRIAL TRIP.

From the *News Letter* of last Saturday, July 3, we take the following:

An engineers' trial trip of the model steam carriage just completed at the Avitor Works, Shell Mound Park, was made yesterday (Friday) morning, in the presence of the constructing engineers, several of the shareholders of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company, a number of the employes of the San Jose Railroad, who happened to be in the vicinity, and of residents in the neighborhood. The morning was beautiful and still—scarcely a breath of air stirring. All the conditions were most favorable to success. The gasometer was fully inflated at 6:15 o'clock, and the model was floated out of the building and across the race-track to the open space in the centre. In six minutes steam was got up—the rudder set to give a slight curve to the course of the vessel—and the valves opened. With the first turn of the propellers she rose slowly into the air, gradually increasing her speed until the rate of five miles an hour was attained. The position of the rudder caused her to describe a great circle, around which she passed twice, occupying about five minutes each time. Lines had been fastened to both bow and stern, which were held by two men who followed her track, and had sufficient ado to keep up with her at a "dog trot." As she completed describing the second circle, a pull given to the head line unintentionally, caused the rudder to shift to a fore-and-aft position, when the model pursued a straight flight up the race-track about a quarter of a mile; she was then turned round, and retraced her flight to the point of departure; whence, being duly guided, she entered the building. The fires were "drawn," and the first extensive flight of a vessel for aerial navigation was accomplished. The total distance traversed was a little over a mile. The appearance of the vessel in the air was really beautiful. As seen in the building, she looks cumbrous and awkward—just as a ship looks cumbrous and awkward on the stocks. The change of appearance as she is circling gracefully through the air is equal to that of the same ship when seen in the water. The first moment of opening the steam valve was one of suspense. As the vessel rose and forged slowly ahead the suspense was scarcely dissipated; but in a very few seconds her speed increased—in obedience to the rudder she commenced to swing around the curve—the men at the guys broke into a trot, and cheer upon cheer rose from the little group. In years to come it will be something for these men to tell, that they were present at and saw the first mile-flight ever accomplished in the grand discovery of aerial navigation.

THE PUBLIC TRIAL.

The 8:30 A. M. train to San Jose, yesterday, carried to Shell Mound about one hundred invited guests to witness the public trial of MARRIOTT's aerial carriage. On arriving at the scene the Avitor Works were found with door open and the carriage just coming out into the open air. The wind was blowing quite hard and coming in gusts; it was found that it would be impossible to have a satisfactory trial out of doors. The holding on to the guys and framework in this wind caused the carriage to be severely strained, and finally it was taken back into the works. The room where it was built is quite large, resembling in construction the Mechanics' Pavilion in this city. Steam was raised, and the carriage, obeying its propellers, raised several feet from the floor and started forward at rapid pace. Persons having the guys in hand stopped it at the end of the hall, and turning it around, it sailed back. The party congregated cheered heartily. But the trips were not satisfactory to those having it in charge, and on looking the balloon over they found that it was leaking quite badly. It was taken to the pipe leading to the gasometer and the process of filling it up and stopping the leak was commenced. When ready and moved out for a start a large rent occurred at one of the seams near one of the propellers. This was sewed up and made tight, but on refilling the balloon, it gave way several times. Finally, about 1:30 P. M., damages were repaired and the carriage moved off for another trial. This time it was a complete success. While yet the machine remained, as it were, perfectly dormant, resting upon the floor with less than sufficient buoyancy to raise itself—requiring additional aid to relieve it from connection with earth—the machinery was put in motion and the propelers commenced their revolutions. At once life was imparted to the whole body, and it arose promptly and gracefully and took its flight into the air under guidance of the rudder, thus establishing the astounding fact that it had power and could fly, and giving proof that the grand problem had been solved. The carriage mounted nearly to the roof with a firmness and steadiness equal to the movements of an ocean steamer on smooth water. The guests cheered long and loud, and many fairly danced with delight at the success. The trip back and forth was performed several times with the same success. Finally the carriage was taken out into the open air and held while several photographs were taken. Among the guests were several ladies, and the following well-known gentlemen: General Casmean, Judge Campbell, Judge Rhodes, Judge Wright, General Allen, General Leonard, Major Strobel, General Whipple, Colonel Ransome, Captain Gedge, and Messrs. John Parrott, Rosenfeldt, Redington, B. Dryfus, Geo. Merrill, A. G. Bierce, Tiburcio, Parrott, Richard Chenery, A. Houseworth, John White, John Juan Foster, of Los Angeles; Professor E. A. Nattini, S. J. Santa Clara College, and many others.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past five years special attention has been directed to the subject of aerial navigation. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, which has numbered among its members such distinguished savants as the late Dr. FARADAY, the Duke of ARGYLL, and many other prominent scientific men, has spent large sums of money in trying to unravel the problem connected with the subject. Their experiments have been made in the following directions: First, as to improvements in the method of attaining flotation by the agency of gas; second, as to the application of planes under velocity in the manner of the flight of birds; third, as to the application of helices or propellers, to produce both velocity and suspension. No one of these agencies singly will effect the desired result. With balloons, in which a certain upward and downward motion was attained by the discharge of gas and ballast alternately, a certain slight progression has been made, but they were obviously only suitable for very short distances. Balloons with cars, including propellers driven by hand-power or by steam, have been usually unwieldly and unmanageable. Next in regard to the planes in which experimenters have been guided by analogies taken from the flight of birds. These, as we all know, sail through the air supported by their pinions, while giving only occasional strokes for the purpose of propulsion, or in order to accelerate their speed. (The *News Letter* of last Saturday quotes the observations of a scientific gentleman, who, perceiving a flight of pelicans, proceeded to reason therefrom. "Pelicans fly one above the other. The scientific gentleman said. If the six pelicans were attached rigidly together, their flight could be maintained as well as now; the six pelicans weigh as much as I do; if I construct a rigid framework of planes which shall traverse the same surface of air as is traversed by the pelicans' wings, and these planes are moved forward with the same velocity, they should support my weight. But as a preliminary, instead of endeavoring to move them against the air, I will let the air move against them; *i. e.*, I will hold them at an angle against a high wind. The scientific gentleman constructed his 'rigid framework' and held it against the wind, and it mounted very rapidly into the same, bearing the gentleman aloft, who speedily let go and reported the experiment to the Society as 'entirely successful in principle, and accomplished at no greater loss than the fracture of the machine and some unimportant personal contusions.' So much for what planes will do, if their practical application can be compassed." The helix, or propeller, is the last point under consideration. Propellers worked by the unwinding of a spiral spring have been tried, and without success. The conclusion reached with regard to steam power was "that the lifting power of a helix was insufficient to support the weight of any steam engine by which the impulsion of the helix and the lifting power should be developed." Within a few weeks from now the first large vessel will be completed by the Aerial Steam Navigation Company—one calculated to carry four persons—and the principles involved in its construction will then be fully tested. The projectors consider that the model carriage has developed several facts of the greatest importance:

"First, the effective power developed by the propellers is greater than the estimated power according to the formulæ of aero-dynamics; and second, the atmospheric resistance encountered by the vessel was less than had been calculated, (but this is undoubtedly due to error of calculation;) consequently the speed attained was higher than was estimated, and at the next trial, when the effective heating surface of the boiler will be increased, a further considerable increase of speed will be attained. Some doubt had been entertained as to the facility of steering the vessel. That is shown to be the easiest part of the business. She obeys the deflections of the rudder with extreme sensitiveness, and is under the most complete control conceivable or possible."

FURTHER EXHIBITIONS.

We are informed that Mr. MARRIOTT proposes to bring the aerial carriage to this city, during the present week, and exhibit it in motion at the Recreation Grounds.

Another Account—The Trial "Something of a Failure."

From the San Francisco Alta, July 5.

A number of our citizens, on Saturday, received invitations from the Secretary of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company to attend a private view of their model carriage, which has for a long time past been in the course of construction at Shell Mound Track, in San Mateo County. We found the "Avitor" inflated and the engineer and attendants leading the stately little fellow from the shed where he was constructed out into the open air. Unfortunately a stiff breeze had just sprung up, and it was too evident the managers had their own doubts as to whether he should be allowed to soar aloft. Under such an adverse circumstance nothing was left but to return him to the shed, where he was put through a measured pace. We are compelled to say that the performance looked something like a failure, and a feeling of regret, rather than of ridicule, pervaded the company present, at the lowering of the hopes that had been raised by its over-sanguine inventor. The "Avitor" can be briefly described simply as a balloon of the form of a very short and thick cigar, its extreme length being about ninety-five feet, its height ten feet, and its width at the centre about seven feet. A delicate frame work of light and strong wood passes longitudinally around it, and serves to hold the guides for regulating its movement in their places. At the after end of the frame the rudder is placed—an ingenious contrivance for directing its course either vertically or horizontally. The propelling power is furnished by a very small engine and boiler, of the very lightest weight, and certainly of no more effective force than could be produced by turning a crank by a man of ordinary strength. The engine and boiler—the latter fired up with alcohol—are in dangerous proximity to the balloon itself, and are placed in a niche in its bottom. From the engine, by light shafts and gearing, the power is transmitted to a couple of propellers working in the frame first mentioned, and a number of lines, bands, ribbons and network, all of the lightest material, serve to bind the frame to the balloon and preserve its contour.

The inventor has evidently made his greatest error in supposing that any practical speed can be obtained from the application of so little power to so great a mass. It is apparent that to give any velocity to the balloon—relative to the air through which it travels—the air in front must be removed and passed to its rear, so that a bulk of its own size must be removed by its propellers in order to force it to move its own length. The scale upon which the machinery is constructed is so very trifling and inadequate to do this, that its failure cannot be a matter of surprise—in fact, until some other power is discovered that can be condensed in a far less compass than that of steam, we fear that the success of the present affair is hopeless.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

He Has a Conversation With Senator Trumbull—What He Says He Will Do, and What Mr. Trumbull Says He Must Do.

From the Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sunday, July 11, 1869.

Yesterday morning Governor OGLESBY, Judge TRUMBULL, and several other members of the commercial party, called on the Governor of the Territory, Mr. DURKEE, and paid their respects to the other Territorial officers who called on our party and placed their services at their disposal.

At 11 o'clock we called on BRIGHAM YOUNG, at his residence, when the spokesman, Colonel BOWEN, made a brief address, saying, in substance, we congratulated him upon the auspicious completion of the railway which has relieved the Mormons of their profound isolation, brought them in contact with Gentiles, cheapened the cost of their goods, and increased the purchasing power of their labor. He referred to the assistance they rendered in building the road; to the commercial objects of the visitors; complimented the Mormons on their commercial prosperity, and acknowledged the important art of irrigation which they had taught the Gentiles, whereby the great American Desert was made to blossom as the rose, and to yield rich fruits in their season.

The Prophet, in behalf of himself and disciples, briefly welcomed the party, spoke warmly of the aid the Mormons had given in building the railroad, and said their aim was to press on diligently to perform the part allotted to them in the drama of life, having ever in view the right of man and social independence. Colonel BOWEN then introduced the gentlemen of the party, and a general conversation ensued, lasting an hour.

As Judge TRUMBULL was bidding adieu to Mr. YOUNG, the latter remarked that, on returning to Congress, he might hear of some persons being put out of the Territory, and, if done, he might be sure it would be for just and good reasons. If such Federal officials should be sent here as sometimes have come, they would be quietly and orderly put out of Utah, for good cause.

Judge TRUMBULL—Before you take any step of that kind allow me to request you to make known your grievances to President GRANT. He is a just man, intending to do justice to all, but he will not permit a violation of law to go unpunished. It will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—What more will he do for us than JOHNSON did? General GRANT has removed the only officer here who was a Mormon, and for no reason save that he was a Mormon. The United States Judges who were here some time ago acted badly. I told them what I thought of them, and they left.

Judge TRUMBULL—You will promise obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union?

BRIGHAM YOUNG—Adherence to the Union, certainly. One enactment of Congress, however, we shall not obey; that is the one forbidding polygamy. It is not right to interfere in that matter. It is much better for a man to have several wives to support, honor, and cherish them, than it is for a man to deceive one, and cast off, disown and refuse to support her.

Judge TRUMBULL—That is a matter about which we must differ. We think the National Government and the States can rightfully pass laws against bigamy, and justly punish the offence. All the States make a plurality of wives a criminal offence.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—Yes, all the States have laws on the subject, and Utah, when a State, will have an equal right to make laws protecting polygamy. Until we came here the subject of polygamy was not broached. It was not until we had a revelation on the subject. We think we ought not to be interfered with in this matter, as it is nobody's business but our own. We have about 70,000 people. Congress thinks we are unable to take care of ourselves as a State. When we number 300,000, as we soon shall, I think we will be admitted into the Union.

Judge TRUMBULL concluded the dialogue remarking that the law at all events must be obeyed and upheld; that the Chicago party were here on commercial and not a political errand.

Mr. YOUNG's remark about expelling Federal officers from the Territory who do not please him, and his declaration that Mormons would not obey laws of Congress against bigamy, created considerable sensation among the members of the party. In the afternoon the excursionists visited the four WALKER brothers, Ex-Mormons, and the leading merchants in the Territory. We received a princely entertainment. Toasts and speeches were in order for a couple of hours. Most of the Federal officers were present, beside many leading Gentile citizens. There was some plain talk, and all agreed that the national railway renders it now entirely within the power of the Government to enforce the laws and protect American citizens living here, which has not hitherto been the case, and that GRANT is just the man to enforce the laws of the land.

To-day we all went to the Tabernacle, where BRIGHAM YOUNG preached. He delivered an elaborate discourse in defence of Mormon doctrines and practices, but made no threats against the Government.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has not returned the visit of the excursionists, nor called on any of the eminent gentlemen in it; nor do his disciples seem to care about cultivating trade relations with the Gentile merchants. They treat the excursionists with cold and distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Colonel Walker's Interview with President Grant.

From the Washington Republican, July 13.

Hon. G. C. WALKER, Governor elect of Virginia, called at the Executive mansion, yesterday morning, for the purpose of paying his respects to the President. This was the object of the visit; but the President at once entered into conversation with the Governor, and the result of the campaign in Virginia was freely and thoroughly canvassed. Having the assurance that the President was highly gratified at the overwhelming majority in favor of the Constitution, as well as the vote cast against the disfranchising and test oath clauses, Mr. WALKER said he hoped the Administration would sustain the State Government of Virginia in perfecting what had been so auspiciously begun. In reply, the President expressed himself without reserve, in favor of encouraging, in every way, the only policy that could be of any avail in the reconstruction of the South, viz.: an unlimited confidence in those who would merit it, as the people of Virginia certainly had. It was clear to the President that the people of the Southern States must stand unequivocally on the platform which the issues of the war had made. Virginia, it seemed, was ready to do so, and he hoped a spirit of conciliation would spring up among her people that would wield as great an influence in reëstablishing the prosperity of the South as had been misdirected against it during the rebellion. He received the promise that the President would aim to consummate the policy inaugurated, and to the best of his ability direct all the influence of the Administration in behalf of the best interests of the State.

In the course of conversation the President said he had read Mr. WALKER's speech on the occasion of his serenade in Richmond after the election, and he approved the sentiments uttered on that occasion. Governor WALKER stated to the President that he would be Governor of Virginia, and that he would not permit himself to be influenced by the old politicians of the State. It was was his purpose to carry out faithfully and fully platform upon which he had been elected and to sustain the President's reconstruction policy. He spoke freely of the opposition he had to encounter in the recent canvass, and also of those who supported him, and he wanted to set at rest all reports that he was to be influenced by the ex-rebel element. Alluding to the nomination of General ROSECRANS in Ohio by the Democratic Party, he said that he was not conscious of having swerved one iota from the views entertained during the war, when he was known in Chicago as a War Democrat. He then stood on the same platform with General ROSECRANS, who, he regretted to know, had now become the Gubernatorial candidate of the Vallandigham Party in Ohio.

Mr. Seward's First View of the Pacific.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 4.

Yesterday morning Mr. SEWARD, apparently not a bit the worse of the journey and subsequent reception on Friday, visited the Bank of California. Business was temporarily suspended and a large crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitor. In the evening the Governor, accompanied by his son, FREDERICK W. SEWARD and his wife, Mr. FITCH, Mrs. C. W. FARRAR and C. S. WILSON and wife, drove out to the Cliff House with Captain CARD. Here they were hospitably entertained by Captain FOSTER, and Mr. SEWARD had the gratification of putting into execution his long-cherished design, namely, of gazing on the Pacific Ocean. Mr. SEWARD, it will be remembered, alluded in his speech on Friday evening, at the Occidental Hotel, to the desire which he had for a long time entertained of doing so; so it will be readily understood with what emotions the great statesman found himself gazing over its vast rolling surface, suggestive to him of so many reflections. Mr. SEWARD remained for a considerable time apparently wrapped in contemplation of the scene before him. The view was indeed beautiful, the day being remarkably fine and a brisk sea breeze blowing in off the surface of the ocean. Mr. SEWARD returned to the hotel at about 4:30 o'clock, much pleased with his visit. During the evening the number of callers was very large. He will attend church to-day, we understand, at Bishop KIP's Episcopal Church, corner of California and Stockton streets. Mr. RALSTON invited Mr. SEWARD to be his guest at Belmont to-day, but he declined.

TOO SOON FOR A BALTIMORE HOTEL.—Yesterday at noon, as the procession of the German Saengerfest was passing the corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, a negro man walked into the ladies' parlor of the Eutaw House and took a chair. One of the ladies complained to Mr. GILMOUR, the proprietor, who at once went to the parlor and asked him what he was doing there. He replied that it was a public hotel and he had as much right there as any one else. After that reply, Mr. GILMOUR quietly took him by the collar and led him out of the house. Shortly after, Mr. GILMOUR again went to the parlor and the negro was there again. He asked him what he was there again for, and received the same reply as before. Mr. GILMOUR told him he could not stop there, when he impudently replied that he would, as it was a public house. Mr. GILMOUR again took him by the collar, and very soon caused him to leave the premises not to return again. The hotels are not yet prepared to accommodate the different races.—*Baltimore Gazette, July 13.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON'S Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

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To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries. —*Advertisement.*

Stubborn Facts!

We have 37,000 patients whose numbered signatures certify that we have drawn their teeth without pain with the gas, and never had an accident. COLTON Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute. —[*Advertisement.*]

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published on THURSDAY MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

A Blessing to Mothers—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

HART—TRAVIS.—At Cold Spring, on Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. Mr. Maurey, HAMLET HART, of New-York, to EMMA TRAVIS, daughter of Theodore Travis, Cold Spring, N. Y.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, July 13, after a short illness, LEMUEL ARNOLD, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Trenton, N. J., Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, at the residence of her parents, after a lingering and painful illness, ESTHER M., wife of William Anderson, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock on Thursday, in the St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

BURRELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, DAVID C. BURRELL, aged 30 years.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday afternoon, July 14, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 666 Greenwich-st. The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

LAFAYETTE LODGE NO. 64, F. AND A. M.—Members are hereby summoned to meet at the rooms, Booth's Buildings, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother DAVID C. BURRELL.

JOHN A. P. FISH, Master.

W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

CUTTER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, July 12, at her residence, Brooklyn, L. I., MARGARET DIXIE, widow of the late William Cutter, aged 67 years.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, Pacific-st., corner Clove road, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GASSNER.—On Monday, July 12, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis, at English Neighborhood, N. J., Mrs. SUSAN, relict of Daniel Gassner, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., New-York, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in the family vault adjoining the Church.

GOULD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 13, MARIA GOULD, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

JAGGAR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 13, HENRY ANTHON, infant son of Rev. Thomas A. and Anna L. Jaggar.

KING.—At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, July 13, LAURA B., wife of N. S. King, M. D.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken Friday morning to Carmel, N. Y., for interment.

LANE.—On Tuesday, July 13, CATHARINE C. LANE, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 16, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 137 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Her friends, and those of her daughter, Ann W. Cromwell, and of her grandson, William Henry Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday, July 13, ANNIE LEWIS, eldest daughter of the late Elijah Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, A. N. Lewis, Washington Heights, on Thursday, July 15, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited. Hudson River cars leave 30th-st. at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, 152d-st.

MACKAY.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 12, JANE M., wife of John M. Mackay, aged 40 years.

MERCER.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 7, SARAH ADAMS GLOVER, wife of Myndert D. Mercer, and youngest daughter of the late Andrew Glover.

POTT.—On Monday morning, July 12, ALICE LYLE, infant daughter of Thos. and Julia M. Pott, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, July 14, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Union-st., Brooklyn.

RUDDEROW.—On Sunday evening, July 11, ANNIE VIRGINIA, wife of Edward S. Rudderow, and daughter of W. J. B. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 149 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TAFT.—On Tuesday morning, July 13, JOHN C. TAFT, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WHITEHORNE.—On Tuesday, July 13, in New-York, ARTHUR M. WHITEHORNE, late of Union College, Schenectady.

Funeral ceremonies at Schenectady on Thursday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

SILVER PLATE, BONDS AND VALUABLES

received for longer or shorter period by the

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

3d-av., corner 7th-st.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 7, 1869.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, every third car on this line will run direct to Harlem River. Passengers for YORKVILLE, ASTORIA FERRY AND HARLEM can avoid transferring at 42d-st. by taking cars with signs on top marked YORKVILLE AND HARLEM.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN, Vice-President.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on WEDNESDAY, July 14, will close at this office at 8:30 A. M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 7:55; C and O, 7:40; D and E, 7:25; F and G, 7:15 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

IT IS A MARVEL.—THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR removes oil, paint, tar, ink and stains. For sale by druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THACKERAY'S NOVELS.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP.

1 vol., 16mo. $1 25. Half calf, $2 50.

"An edition so cheap and so good was much needed, for there is no better teacher of good English than these novels, and if we had our way they should go into every school library. The rank which these novels are to hold in English literature is, we fancy, settled, so far as criticism is concerned; and it argues well for popular intelligence that they are every day more widely read and appreciated. This is a neat, ordinary library edition, and handy to use. We are glad to hear that its sale is equal to its deserts."—*Hartford Courant.*

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agent for F. O. & Co.'s publications.

JUST READY!

NORA BRADY'S VOW;

A Tale of the Irish Rebellion of '98;

And

MONA THE VESTAL;

A Tale of the Times of St. Patrick.

By Mrs. ANNA H. DORSEY.

12mo. Toned paper. Extra cloth, $1 75.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

NOW READY IN BOOK FORM, CIPHER, THE GREAT GALAXY SERIAL.

By Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN.

One vol., octavo, elegantly illustrated. Price, bound in paper, $1. Bound in cloth, $1 50.

This brilliant serial was recently completed in THE GALAXY. It will be remembered that it was first published anonymously; yet few American novels published without the prestige of a great name have attracted so much attention as CIPHER. It is written in a brilliant and dashing style, and is full of incident. After reading the first page the interest never flags until the end of the story is reached.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DE F. CURTIS, No. 222 F-st., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. have their great sale at West Roselle, N. J. The property has been so fully described in this column that further mention is needless. A broad invitation to all interested in suburban property, to husbands, fathers, wives, mothers and others, is extended. The special train leaves the foot of Liberty-street promptly at 11 o'clock, and if the weather is favorable a fine party will undoubtedly attend. A lunch will be served before the sale. Free tickets may be had of various gentlemen. Particulars will be found in the advertisement published in another column.

At the Exchange the only sale made yesterday was that of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of a lot on the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot on the n. w. corner of Avenue A and 121st-st., 25.3x100, W. H. Wilkins $9,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 76th-st., [illegible] .... [illegible]
Commencing at a point distant 100 ft. n. of 78th-st. and 180 ft. e. of 11th-av., [illegible] $1,625
Commencing at a point distant 100 ft. n. of 78th-st. and 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., [illegible] 4,875
Laurens-st., No. 107, [illegible] 20,100
Laurens-st., Nos. 109 and 111, [illegible] .... [illegible]
Laurens-st., No. 110, 25x100 12,250
Laurens-st., w. s., 95 ft. n. of Prince-st., 25x100 19,000
Oliver-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of South-st., 20x50 5,300
Oliver-st., e. s., 115 ft. n. of South-st., 20x50 5,300
13th-st., n. s., 410.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible] 14,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., [illegible] 65,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., [illegible] 11,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 101.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4 15,500
76th-st., s. s., 76.3 ft. e. of 11th-av., [illegible] .... nom.
11th-av., e. s., ½ block n. of [illegible]-st., [illegible] .... nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., [illegible] .... nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x104.4 .... nom.
[illegible]-av., e. s., 50.4½ ft. n. of [illegible]-st., [illegible] .... nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8½ .... nom.
12th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., [illegible] .... nom.
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 40x80.6 30,000
[illegible]-av., e. s., 52.11 ft. n. of 50th-st., [illegible] 16,500
4th-av., s. w. corner of 101st-st., 25.11x80 .... nom.
4th-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 101st-st., 25x80 .... nom.
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 125x100 13,000

Leases Recorded.

Maiden-lane, No. 85, 3 years and 9 months, per year $1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Chauncey-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Patchen-av., [illegible] .... nom.
Dean-st., s. s., 103.3 ft. e. of Nevins-st., [illegible] $20,000
Degraw-st., w. s., 220 ft. n. of 6th-av., 25x100 5,000
Ewen and Messerole sts., s. w. corner, [illegible] 11,000
Green-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100 .... nom.
Hake-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of State-st., 20x100 .... nom.
Johnson-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stanton-st., 20x100 2,200
Messerole-st., s. s., 140.6 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 800
Myrtle-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100 1,500
Prospect-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Johnson-av., [illegible] 980
Thames-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Bogart-st., [illegible] 275
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Sullivan-st., 25x90 1,000
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Sullivan-st., 25x90 1,200
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100 2,000
4th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 200x100.2 1,300
Bushwick-av., n. s., 30.10 ft. s. of Montrose-av., [illegible] 1,000
Cypress-av., e. s., 650 ft. s. of Brooklyn, Jamaica plank road, [illegible] 2,125
Classon-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Flushing-av., [illegible] 3,600
Hamilton-av., w. s., 350.11 ft. n. of Conover-st., [illegible] 4,000
Lewis-av. and Hart-st., s. e. corner, 100x260 .... } nom.
Lewis-av. and Hart-st., s. w. corner, 100x100 .... }
New-York-av. and Malbone-st., n. s. cor., 60x100 2,400
6th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 28th-st., 25x100 1,000
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 4, Hunter Fly farm map 575
Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 22, Hunter Fly farm map 2,400
Lots Nos. 20 to 27, block B; Nos. 11 to 15 block G; Nos. 1 to 3, 4 block A; Nos. 5 to 7, 4 block L, and 9 block H; 8, 8 a block K, map C. C., East New-York, half part 3,000

NEW-JERSEY.—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Warren-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of York-st., 22x75 .... $8,625
Grove-st., w. s., 37.9 ft. n. of York-st., 22x79 10,350
Erie-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 100x140 .... nom.
Erie-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of North 2d-st., 25x100 2,000
Railroad-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Brunswick-st., [illegible] 800
York-st., n. s., 79 ft. w. of Grove-st., [illegible] 6,700
York and Warren sts., s. w. corner, 22x75 11,000

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., w. s., 26 ft. from Hutton-st., 25x100 .... $3,000
Lots Nos. 172 to 182, inclusive, and 205 to 212 incl. } 24,000
Lots Nos. 213 to 221, inclusive, and 240 to 252 incl. }
All on map of J. C. Hopkins' property.

Bayonne.

Avenue D and 48th-st. [illegible], 104x200 .... $1,800

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., indefinite location, 27x110 .... $5,000
Bank-st., s. s., indefinite location, 20 ft. front 11,000
Charlton-st., w. s., 150 ft. from n. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100 .... [illegible]
Berlin-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of Magazine-st., 25x100 862
Bleecker-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Plane-st., 25x100 2,750
McWhorter-st., e. s., 80 ft. e. of Garden-st., [illegible] 1,000
Stone-st., w. s., indefinite location, 25x100 900
Tichenor-st., s. s., 217 ft. w. of Ronnon-st., 25x80 1,800

Orange.

Centre-st., e. s., indefinite location, 142 ft. front $10,000
Mitchell-st., s. s., indefinite location, 70 ft. front 2,500
Rock-st., s. s., indefinite location, 30x150 2,000
Scotland-st., e. s., indefinite location, 448 ft. front 4,000
Willow-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Scotland-st., 50x101 875

East Orange.

William-st., s. s., indefinite location, 40x132 .... $4,500
North Park-st., e. s., indefinite location, 80x224 2,000
Grove-place, s. s., indefinite location, 50 ft. front 500

Bloomfield.

Turnpike, w. s., 41-100 acre $3,800
Railroad-av., n. w. s., indefinite location, 33 ft. front 600

Belleville.

N. w. corner of wood lot, A. D. Brown, 1 50-100 acres $600

Clinton.

On road from Irvington to South Orange, 5 65-100 acres $7,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A sweet place in the heart of Bergen County, New-Jersey, about two acres neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; house 36x40, twelve rooms; plenty of fruit; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1½ hours. Would trade for house above 23d-st., between 4th and 7th avs., worth about $25,000. My place worth $12,000; would pay cash for difference. Address L., Box No. 450 Post Office.

WEST POINT.—FOR SALE AT WEST Point, a country residence, and about 50 acres of highly-cultivated lawn, fruit grounds and garden; location about one mile and a half south of Cozzens' Hotel; roads and walks through and about the grounds macadamized and in perfect order; dwelling about 80x70, of tasteful architecture and perfectly built; has an basement floor large kitchen completely equipped, with expensive range, hot and cold water, and water by force pump from well, large and separate laundry, stationary tubs and laundry range, store-room, wine vault, milk and dairy room, cellar and coal vault, workroom, with bench, &c.; furnace heating the entire house and wide hall through the centre; on parlor floor, drawing-room, family parlor, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, store-room, billiard-room, toilet-room, &c.; second floor, eight commodious sleeping-rooms, dressing-room, two bath-rooms, one water closet; third floor, five fine rooms, play-room, several large closets, linen closet, &c., &c.; large tank under the roof supplied by force of water-ram from spring water; the dwelling is most thoroughly plumbed, and has several hard-wood mantels; there are three beautiful building sites upon the plot, north and south of present dwelling; the outbuildings, garden, fruit and fruit grounds are all that are requisite or desirable; there is a full, flowing brook through a large part of the grounds, filled with trout of a large growth; all in all, this is a very desirable place and will be sold reasonable, as the owner intends going away; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—At New-Providence, Union County, N. J., one mile from the depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and at a late distance from the now constructing Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad. This farm of seventy acres, possessing eligible building sites, is situated on the Passaic River, with capacious buildings in thorough repair, and finely shaded; gardens large, with ice-house filled. Terms easy, and immediate possession given if desired. Apply to HENRY F. BARRELL, on the premises, or to GEORGE BARRELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable country seat; four acres of land, well stocked with young fruit; good garden; modern-built house and good outbuildings. The site commands a good view of the surrounding country for miles in each direction. Price $18,000. Inquire of W. POWELL, at Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.'s, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., at station forty minutes from City Hall, a small cottage, eight rooms. Price $3,250. Lot 50x146. Also, a fine large mansion, with ten City lots. Price $10,000. Apply at Park Land Company's office, at the depot, or to C. BLACKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Also, desirable building plots for sale.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, or for sale, with ten to thirty acres of land, located near Riverdale, six miles from Central Park; large house, entirely healthy, with elegant surroundings. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Cornwall-on-Hudson; very desirable in situation and conveniences, with stable. Apply to MEAD & TAFT, at the landing.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED—A FOUR-story high-stoop house, 25x50; sixteen rooms; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., or at No. 154 2d-av.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 230 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park; 4 rooms; $25.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PERSON, Auctioneer.

THE GREATEST CHANCE OF THE YEAR.

TERMS OF PAYMENT ONLY $10 A MONTH, OR $30 A QUARTER.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,

AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 28 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL, WITHOUT LIMIT,

200 LOTS, 50X150 EACH,

AT

WEST ROSELLE,

NEW-JERSEY,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, AT 1 P. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

Train leaving foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11 A. M. Collation on the ground.

West Roselle is nearer to Wall-st., in point of time, than any city or village the same number of miles from New-York, as shown by the following table: The time of travel from Wall-st. to

	Minutes.
West Roselle, New-Jersey	45
125d-st. and 8th-av.	55
Paterson, New-Jersey	75
Fort Washington, New-York	70
Rahway, New-Jersey	65
Williamsbridge, New-York	65
Englewood, New-Jersey	75
Jamaica, Long Island	75
Mott-Haven, New-York	65
Flushing, Long Island	77
South Orange, New-Jersey	75
Hackensack, New-Jersey	75

SECURE A HOME IN THE COUNTRY, WHERE LAND is CHEAP and TAXES NOTHING.

45 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.

28 TRAINS DAILY.

Why purchase swamp lots in Harlem, Hoboken or Jersey City, at $1,000 to $3,000, when Plots at West Roselle can be bought at one-tenth the money.

Free passes can be procured at No. 28 Pine-st., of J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, No. 39 Liberty-st., of FRANK GARRETT, Agent United States Express Company, Long Dock, Jersey City, and of JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

ALL ABOARD FOR ISLIP.

"OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA GIRT SHORE," PURE COUNTRY AIR, BALMY SEA BREEZES, RECREATION, PLEASURE, PROFIT, SELECT COMPANY, SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE RAILROAD PASSES, COLLATION GRATIS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, will sell on the premises, WEST ISLIP, TUESDAY, JULY 20, ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE CARS, THE WESTERLY PART OF THE SPLENDID FARM FORMERLY BELONGING TO ALEXANDER J. BERGEN, ESQ. THIS DESIRABLE PROPERTY HAS BEEN SUB-DIVIDED INTO 250 VILLA PLOTS, which the owner has ordered sold, positively without limit.

Situated as these lots are in the most fashionable part of the beautiful town of Islip, only one mile from the village of Babylon, directly opposite FIRE ISLAND INLET, running down to the Great South Bay, and in the immediate vicinity of the palatial residence of Dr. A. Wagstaff, and the elegant villas of George Thompson, Obediah Snedicor, John Miller and E. K. True, Esqs., almost girdled by clear, placid (yet ever-running) trout lakes and streams, in a locality proverbial for health, they are well worthy the attention of all who are looking for DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOMES.

Railroad passes, with full directions, (number limited to 300,) will be issued to ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of investing in Islip property, on personal application at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, New-York office, No. 28 Nassau-st. No boys or children will be allowed on the cars. Applications by mail (unless the parties are well known to the auctioneers) will not be noticed. The auctioneers and owners intend to make this the most select excursion of the season.

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 28 Nassau-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, No. 658 Myrtle-av., on the southerly side, 25 feet west of Kent-av., Brooklyn, to be positively sold on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 360 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS:

$50,000 First Mortgage, Eastern Division.

$50,000 First Mortgage, Western Division.

$50,000 Second Mortgage, Western Division.

For sale at CHEAPER RATES THAN ANY BONDS OF EQUAL VALUE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET. THESE BONDS ARE LIENS ON A COMPLETED ROAD, IN GOOD ORDER, WELL EQUIPPED AND EARNING, MONTHLY, DOUBLE ITS LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shepherd Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. New-York, July 12, 1869.

PURCHASES OF BONDS AND SALES OF GOLD.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury will make the following purchases of bonds and sales of gold, viz.:

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

July 14—Three millions 6 per cent.
July 15—One million six per cent.
July 21—Three millions six per cent.
July 28—Three millions six per cent.
July 29—One million six per cent.

The purchases of three millions each, July 14, 21 and 28, are to be held for the future action of Congress. The purchases of one million each on the 15th and 29th are for the Sinking Fund.

SALES OF GOLD.

One million July 22.
One million August 5.

Particulars of the rules governing the purchases and sales may be had by application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, at this office.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders (including the stockholders of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Cleveland and Toledo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance and Bank Stocks. Also a large variety of other Securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL PERSONS ARE notified not to negotiate or purchase ten shares of Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railway stock, standing in the name of Seabert, and transferred by him to N. Dai[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121½	121¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	120	120½
Coupon, 1881	121½	121¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	119½	120½
5-20 Regis., 1862	121½	121¾	10-40 Register'd	109½	109⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	122½	122⅞	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	121½	121¾	Gold	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	121½	121¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107½	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119¾	120⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River via Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER, BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY DEBT—SEVENS (7s) OF 1885.

CITY DEBT—SEVENS (7s) OF 1886.
CITY DEBT—SEVENS (7s) OF 1887.
CITY DEBT—SEVENS (7s) OF 1888.

INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER. FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,0[illegible] of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 160 Laws of 1861.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it.

EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

THE CREDITORS OF MARKS & COHEN are requested to meet at the office of JARD & FURLONG, No. 252 Broadway, Room No. 14, on July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a view of settlements of liabilities.

GOOD BONDS OR STOCKS WANTED in exchange for lots near Prospect Park, and a fine brick house, with ten lots and stable, in settlement of an estate. Address ESTATE, Box No. 6,[illegible] Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

(OF ILLINOIS)

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,300,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y. ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $60,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.

ISAAC H. KNOX, } Commissioners.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, }

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

$125,000 Kings County Court-house Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.

$90,000 Kings County other purposes Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.

City of Louisville Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1889, interest payable April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 25th day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 2d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 202 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON, } Treasurers.
H. S. SOUTHMAYD, }

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Parties holding certificates in the Bondholders' Association of the above Company are requested to present the same on and after the 10th of July, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, for certificates of stock in the new organization.

R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst.

The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Cash capital $1,000,000 00
Total assets July 1, 1869 .... 1,905,302 58

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 12th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. R. CRABY, Secretary.

JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 143 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL $2,500,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1869 .... 4,248,324 [illegible]
LIABILITIES .... [illegible]

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 19th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 12 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to July 1.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.

The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, } Vice-Presidents.
MAYER EINSTEIN, }

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, a scrip dividend of Twelve and one-half per Cent. to shareholders, for which certificates will be issued dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 21.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 4th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 12, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 12th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1869, $232,000. The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets .... $5,310,[illegible]

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WARD R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 20, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES RIKER, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM RISING, }

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WILLIAM B. BISHOP, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent. (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 254 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,519,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent., out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for savings have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; also an extra interest at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 25 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUST KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 38 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1848.

WANTED—A COPY OF "AUDUBON'S BIRDS," large size; original subscription price $1,000. Address, stating price and full particulars, G. R. G., Box No. 1,4[illegible] Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st. (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DEVOE[illegible], }

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington, to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, }
RICHARD TWEED, }
THOMAS B. ASTEN, } Board of Assessors.
RICHARD M. HENRY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART, }
RICHARD TWEED, }
THOS. B. ASTEN, } Board of Assessors.
RICHARD M. HENRY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 41 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.

WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

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EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 15th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at No. 336 Division-st., New-York.

FRANCIS O'KEEFE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD ALBERT RIDLEY is admitted to an interest in my business, dating from Feb. 8, 1869. The firm name in the future will be EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and 64, 66 and 70 Allen-st.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and MR. FRANK J. MORRIS and EDWIN K. LINNEN become partners thereof from this date.

WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......Lemarie......SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......Rousseau......SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE......Duchesne......SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 14	Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15	China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants: First Cabin......$130 gold. Second Cabin......$80 gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145 gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin......$80 gold. Steerage......$30 currency.

A steamer will sail each Saturday from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN......July 14	COLUMBIA......July 31
IOWA......July 17	EUROPA......Aug. 7
BRITANNIA......July 24	CALEDONIA......Aug. 14

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax)......Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON......Saturday, July 17, 11 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA,	3,985 tons	July 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,866 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO,	2,915 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)......$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)......$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grace, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Forbes, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$250	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochee River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......Saturday, July 17
CORTES......NELSON......Saturday, July 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)......July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE......July 29

For freight or passage apply to

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Wed'day, July 28.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE. Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country, will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamer MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of Pier, foot of Murray-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only at Pier No. 4 North River at 4 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent, L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world, THE VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 15 less than by rail, and $1 less than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 40 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 335 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Canal-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morrison, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat STEVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes four trips to Coney Island, leaving Ninth-street, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:30, 2:30. Peck-slip at 9:10, 12:10, 3:10; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., July 11......8 A. M.	Sun., July 11......4:30 P. M.
Mon., July 12......6:30 A. M.	Mon., July 12......10 A. M.
Tues., July 13......7 A. M.	Tues., July 13......11 A. M.
Wed., July 14......7:30 A. M.	Wed., July 14, 11:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 15......8 A. M.	Thurs., July 15......12 M.
Fri., July 16......9 A. M.	Fri., July 16......1 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at Fulton-st., at 4:30. Fare to 37th, 40c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M.

D. P. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all landings daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Ofc. Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 30 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles, stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 48. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,125. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT KNIFE, Rosanus or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvis, viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life," recommended before marriage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few more engagements to go out by the day or week dressmaking, or would engage by the month in small families; would go to the country; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and trim very neatly; has reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and good baker; willing to assist in the washing of a private family; no objection to go to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERly American lady as monthly nurse; thoroughly understands her business; has had many years' experience; is a competent, reliable person; will go out of the City, or will go in other sickness. Can be seen at No. 480 6th-av., near 29th-st., two stairs up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; terms by the week or month. Address E. J., (No. 39,) corner of King and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French, or American cooking; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry and creams. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week as dressmaker and general family seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, millinery, children's clothing, &c. Address for one week, DRESSMAKER, No. 134 Charlton-st., stating time and place of interview.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION IN a respectable family to do fine sewing, and to make herself useful; would go abroad as companion to a lady or with a family; best of references. Call on or address, for two days, Miss JOHNSTON, No. 28 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 567 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, (sisters,) lately landed; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; would prefer to engage in the same family; both are willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 349 East 35th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 377 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 156 West 29th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, SITUAtions by two smart girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WITH FIRSTclass City references wishes engagements by the day or week; would go to the country for a few weeks at moderate terms. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is very respectable and a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent bread and other baker; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 385.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference; country or City. Call at No. 328 4th-av., new No. 334.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit dresses; also run Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; in City. Call at No. 224 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable English person (Protestant) as child's nurse and seamstress; good reference; City or country. Address J. G., No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Working Women's Home, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker in a private family; willing to assist with washing; four years' reference from last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Apply at No. 357 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and will be willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small, private family to do general housework; the best of City reference can be given. She can be seen for three days at No. 436 6th-av. Room No. 17, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to travel to Europe or California; would take care of an invalid or children; can give the best of City reference. Address, stating wages, E. G., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as an experienced cook for a private family; can do every kind of cooking and baking of bread and pastry; in City or country. City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 330 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman lately landed from London, as chambermaid and waitress, or as lady's maid; has seven years' reference from her last employer's. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; understands meats, soups, fish, game, &c.; no objection to the country; a good home preferred; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is an excellent cook and good baker; willing to assist with the washing of a private family; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 20 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as a good plain seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for her cook, (Protestant,) laundress and chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 12 Livingston-place, from 9 till 4, as she will be in town only one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-rate cook, and to assist with the coarse washing; first-class testimonials; is capable of taking charge of the kitchen. Can be seen at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A situation as a thorough cook in a private family in City or country; can do every style of English cooking, both meats, pastries and baking; good references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AND ON HAND, GIRLS OF EVery description for excellent situations, now ready; cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 189 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; can get good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family, either as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children and sew by hand or machine; has excellent reference. Call or address No. 223 East 18th-st., near Av. A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 322 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call at 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 287 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 381 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in the City; good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 238 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW more engagements by the day; can help dressmakers and do all kinds of family sewing. Address Miss HUGHTON, No. 422 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 405 East 17th-st. Mrs. CANNON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 322 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sew; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist at washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 224 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 466 6th-av., near 29th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; can furnish good references. Call at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE desires to procure a good place for her waitress, a young girl who understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 5 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 297 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are fully competent for the positions; no objection to go in the country; the very best City reference can be given. Call at No. 165 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITuations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; both have the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,266 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as cook in a restaurant or boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry; can give satisfactory references. Address COOK, Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; very good sewer; can operate on machine; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 386 (new number) 4th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and a chambermaid and waitress, situations together; no objection to the country; both have the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,266 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOman, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or a first-class boarding-house, in the City, or a few miles in the country. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS UP-STAIRS servant, by a good girl lately arrived from Ireland; willing, amiable, industrious and honest; she is permitted to refer to WM. P. LYON, No. 41 West 47th-st., in whose family her sister has lived many years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages, $14 per month; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 219 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman with a family as first-class cook; she is an excellent baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 253 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON AS cook and laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining, farming, in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last places. Address W. B., Garrison's Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best of reference of five years from his late employer, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly. Any gentleman or family requiring such help will be well pleased by applying to Mr. MANNING, 371 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived eight years; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, sober, single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; understands gardening; can milk if required; good City references. Address M. R., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has thorough knowledge of horses and plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address H. P., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; understands his business thoroughly; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W., Coachman, No. 2 West 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, also care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom, the wife for general housework; both of them understand their business perfectly; no objections to the country; City and country reference. Call or address J. F., No. 223 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom with a private family in the country; is a good, careful driver; can assist at gardening and milk; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 224 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife (without incumbrance;) the man as farmer and gardener, or as coachman and groom; the wife as cook or general servant; will go to the country together; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address W., coachman, No. 2 West 15th-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; (German;) understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; willing to make himself useful; the best of references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; no incumbrance; wife to help if wanted; best of reference as such. Address A. C., for two days, No. 118 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YEARLY SITUATION AS plain gardener in a small place; is steady and willing; single man; can take care of cows and horses; has good reference. Address M. H., Box No. 226 Times Office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; has three years' reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER desires employment, either permanent or would write up books for parties who might require only casual services. Address W. G. MOTT, Room No. 7, No. 2 Broadway.

POSITION WANTED—AS BUYER FOR a staple dry goods jobbing house, by a man of large experience in this and the European markets; qualifications undoubted. Address B. L., Box No. 184 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AT REDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework for City and country.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in the country; healthy high ground; wages $12; must cook and wash well. Apply at paper store, No. 4 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLEaged woman as laundress only, in a private family, at Pittsfield, Mass.; Protestant preferred. Address D., Box No. 4,422, for two days.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of an invalid lady; must be strong, capable, well recommended and willing to go to the country. Apply immediately at No. 116 East 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO STEINWAY AND ONE CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, SCHOOL FURNITURE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 20, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at southwest corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., the entire furniture, &c., of said house. Mahogany parlor suite in maroon plush, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine pier and mantel mirrors, three rosewood 7¼-octave pianofortes, (two of Steinways' and one of Chickering's,) brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mahogany dining tables and chairs, sideboards, large lot china and glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen and laundry utensils, &c. Also, 25 school desks, 100 chairs and school furniture. Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 West 17th-st., near 5th-av., all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, clocks and ornaments, china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, all the gas-fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 14, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
242 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
3,525 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo bark Giulia, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 105 Liberty-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, bedding, glass, crockery, plated ware, desks, sofas, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $18 and $16 a week, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME AT NO. 74 (OLD No. 66) 8th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small rooms on second floor, with ample closets; neighborhood pleasant and quiet.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 46 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF plain, quiet habits can find a neatly-furnished room; neighborhood very cool. No. 422 5th-av., between 38th and 37th sts. References exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

TO LET—DEPAU-PLACE—FURNISHED rooms, with a French family, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and ladies; accommodation for cooking. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, in a small private family; location pleasant and convenient. Address H. L. A., Station L.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; most desirable part of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board, near the Brevoort, No. 27 Clinton-place.

NO. 66 (OLD NO.) EAST 33TH-ST., near Park-av.—Well furnished, airy rooms, with private parlor, to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURNISH the best of reference as to honesty and steady habits, will sleep in the house of any family going out of town during the months of July and August, and consider the use of a room and piano sufficient compensation. None but those having a good piano will address F. C., Station E, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR SEVEN young men can find pleasant rooms, together with breakfasts and dinner, at Rev. L. H. VAN DYCK'S, Bayonne, N. J.; breakfast in season for an early train to the City, and dinner at 7 o'clock P. M.; twenty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlott's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for the delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.

Which is pleasantly situated twelve miles northwest from Catskill, near the base of the Catskill Mountains, and commanding unsurpassed views. The spring is pronounced by visitors to be unexcelled for its medicinal qualities. A grand forest contiguous to the premises.

☞ Moderate charges to Summer boarders.

WALKER N. LENNON.

Post Office address: Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

HOWE'S CAVE.—SITUATED ON THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles from Albany, N. Y. Trains stop daily. The above-named property having passed out of the hands of its former proprietor into the hands of an Association organized under State laws, the avenues through the Cave have been much improved, without changing natural positions or geological formations, rendering this world-renowned subterranean cavern still more accessible than before. The Cave House, a commodious Summer resort for pleasure seekers, has been conveniently arranged, and is ready for the reception of visitors. No pains will be spared to entertain and entirely satisfy the thousands who annually visit these grounds. Experienced guides constantly in attendance to conduct boarders and visitors through the Cave.

HOWE'S CAVE, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peckslip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 78 8th-av., New-York.

ECHO HOUSE, NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—C. H. WHITTAKER, Proprietor.—Open for permanent and transient boarders; terms moderate; close to each room. Refers to Francis T. Garrettson, Counselor, &c., No. 20 Broad-st., New-York, whose family is at the house.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 7:45, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way. Returning, will leave at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

During camp meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large and elegant steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & A. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Mercer-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 83 South-st.

EXCURSIONS—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings-on-Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 181 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 2-way, 12x12x6x6;
20 branch pipes, 2-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 2-way, 6x6x4; also
60 tons special castings, and
1½ tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.—House extensively known; sole agents for three factories; business cash, very profitable, and safe. Address INVESTIGATION, Box No. 131 Times Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry, and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½, EVENING AT 8.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½, EVENING AT 8.

THE ONLY G. L. Fox's American PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Pantomime, PANTOMIME
THE ONLY HICCORY PANTOMIME
THE ONLY DICCORY DOCK. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY The matchless PANTOMIME
THE ONLY clown, G. L. FOX. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Enjoyable fun. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY MLLE. SANGALLI. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Beautiful PANTOMIME
THE ONLY NEW BALLETS. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY The Sensational PANTOMIME
THE ONLY KIRALFYS. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Troupe of PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Eleven Dancers. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY MLLE. HANIOLA. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY IMRE and BOLOSSY. PANTOMIME

WALLACK'S.

CROWDED HOUSES!
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS!
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
the exquisite domestic drama of
DORA AT 8 P. M.
To conclude with the glorious burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN AT 10 P. M.

The New-York Herald, Saturday, July 10, says: "The difference between the claque applause of the claquers, now practiced at so many of our leading theatres, and the genuine applause of an appreciative and delighted audience, is nightly exemplified at Wallack's, where the hearty plaudits of admiring throngs ring out clear and unreserved with a spontaneity which is truly refreshing. Here the entire audience joins in the manifestation of approval as a slight reward to those upon the boards who have amused and instructed them in the play."

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH WEEK.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY, THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 14, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage"......Mendelssohn
2. Waltz, "Marien-Klaenge"......Strauss
3. Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"......Schumann
4. Polka, "Papageno"......Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"......Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Jeune Henry"......Mehul
7. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach, ...Gounod

MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.

8. Waltz, "Wiener-Bonbons"......Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Tannhaeuser"......Wagner
10. Overture, "Wm. Tell"......Rossini
11. Carnival of Venice, solo for cornet......Paganini

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"......Offenbach

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS

AT THE BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,

Clermont-av., near Myrtle. The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn. Nightly thronged with the elite of the city.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
SOLOS BY EMINENT ARTISTES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
Concert from 8 till 11. Admission 25c.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the "Shepherd's Fold" is hereby called for MONDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M., at No. 3 Bible House. T. A. JAGGAR, President.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M. Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:30 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. Express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be forwarded by stage to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 22, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 33 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 14,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN, AS
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST,
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST,
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
THURSDAY—THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS,
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS,
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, AND EVERY EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Ninth appearance at this establishment of these celebrated Pantomimists,

THE LAURI FAMILY.

Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.

GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.

NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.

BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF E. EDDY. E. EDDY.

Every Evening at 8, Rag Picker of Paris.	Every Afternoon at 2, Corsican Brothers.
Rag Picker of Paris.	Corsican Brothers.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN, the greatest Pantomimist in the world. PROGRESS OF A SCAMP, and Mr. PATEMAN'S celebrated MAN MONKEY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED, G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Hogan, Hughes, Dempster, Grier and Rockefeller, with the Excelsior Troupe Every Night.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE PATRIOT CUBANS, ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
GRAND BALLETS.
NEW CUBAN PLAY.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG.

FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services.

LA MARSEILLAISE,

FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Admission......$1

Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, $6, $8, $10.

Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 749 Broadway.

A GRAND "YOUNG FOLKS" CONcert (consisting of solos, duets, quartets and choruses, interspersed with recitations and dialogues) will be given at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., under the direction of Professor G. W. Pettit, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14. Tickets, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 15 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS P. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 16 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE IN English, Latin, French, drawing, music, &c., would form an engagement with a school or family. Address Miss COLBURNE, No. 3 Union-square, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN horse, 15 hands high; young, stylish and a fast traveler; will be sold at a low price for want of use. Apply to CHAS. E. BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. UTLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James S. Utley, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je30-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McCARTAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy7-law3wW*

NO. 2,176.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. HATCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Hatch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

jy7-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAS. H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chas. H. Wooster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

je30-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

jy14-law3wW* HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee.

OUR HARBOR ENTRANCES.

The Sandy Hook and Hell Gate Channels.

Gen. Newton Undertakes to Remove the Obstructions at Hell Gate.

$4,000,000 TO BE EXPENDED.

The necessity of improving New-York Harbor—its docks, wharves and channels—is becoming more and more obvious and imperative every year. The concentration of numerous and important inland trade lines at this point has already made it the maritime centre of the continent, and with the new road to the Pacific opening up a remote Eastern traffic, it must soon rival in importance the largest ports of the Old World. But with this enviable position and with every natural advantage in its favor, the shipping facilities of New-York are of the most inferior kind, and not to be compared with those of many smaller European cities. The most we can boast of are incommodious docks, rotten, unsafe piers and obstructed channel ways. How long this condition of the harbor is to last depends upon the pride and enterprise of our merchants and Government. Once a year and oftener a clamor is raised that the work of improvements in this direction should no longer be delayed, which as often subsides without effecting anything. Docks—stone docks, iron docks, dry docks—is the cry; but the old wooden ones continue to hold their own, and still receive the ships of every nation. Widened channels, deep waters, steady currents, are periodically demanded; but about as many vessels are stranded or broken over the rocks in entering the harbor to-day as there were twenty years ago. In the former case the fault is the City's and its merchants; in the latter the Government is responsible.

At last, however, there is a prospect that something will be done in one of these respects. The Government has finally undertaken to do its share and improve the navigation of the harbor—not by appropriations only, but by actually getting to work. This much is gratifying, though the beginning of such undertakings is by no means the end.

Of the two entrances to New-York Harbor, the only one safe and navigable for ocean ships and steamers is through Sandy Hook. Even this is impeded by a sand-bar over which vessels of large draft cannot cross at low water, and the whole passage way is subject to shoals, which, to say the least, incommode navigation at times. Much has been said about this channel, the possibility of its completely closing up some time, its shifting sands and uncertain course; and many theories and plans have been broached by which Sandy Hook might be made a deep and ample entrance, but none of them have been of any practical value. So far as any artificial means are concerned, the most competent judges are of the opinion that that channel cannot be improved, nor do they entertain the idea of its ever being closed. The worst that can be said of it is, that it is unreliable, may become troublesome, and warrants any efforts to open a channel elsewhere that will answer all the purposes of ocean navigation. The Government will waste no money at Sandy Hook.

The other entrance to the harbor is from the Sound and is well known as the Hell Gate channel, lying opposite Harlem, near the Long Island shore. Were this entrance safe and unobstructed, it would undoubtedly be the main thoroughfare between New-York and Europe, and of all our Eastward coastwise trade. The distance for the ocean steamers would be shortened about eighty miles, with the advantage of having smooth water the length of the Sound. The Eastern water front of the City would also derive a benefit from it in affording room for wharves and storehouses within a short distance of the entrance itself. But unfortunately Hell Gate channel is narrow, rocky and dangerous. No large vessels attempt its passage, and it is only used by coastwise craft and Sound steamers, which do not venture through it without skillful pilots.

For more than twenty years, however, attention has been directed to the possibility of making this entrance available for vessels of all descriptions. The impediments it now presents are a swift and boiling tide, submerged rocks and narrow limits, and it has been a question whether all these could not be overcome by engineering skill. The rocks are the chief obstruction. Some of them lie in the middle of the stream at a less depth than ocean ships require, and by their position produce cross currents in the tides, which there flow at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. Could all these be removed, a deep channel would be obtained with a swift but steady flow of the tides through it, offering no serious obstacle to free and general navigation.

The importance of an open entrance at Hell Gate being generally recognized, the Government determined to see if the project was feasible, and, about the year 1849, the first surveys of that dangerous point were made by Admiral PORTER. Subsequently other surveys were made by officers acting under the direction of Professor BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey. Beyond these preliminary steps nothing was done, and it was not until 1852 that any attempt to remove the rocks was made, and then not by the Government. The first person to undertake the project was a Mr. MAILLEFERT, who had been engaged in blasting operations at the West Indies. The New-York Chamber of Commerce took up the matter, subscriptions were raised, work was begun, and MAILLEFERT was successful to a certain extent. When he commenced his operations the condition of the rocks was favorable to his system of blasting. He simply blasted without drilling. Charges of powder were placed directly upon the rocks by a diver, and the weight of water above acting as a resistant, the explosion tore off the craggy projections of the reefs. By this means he reduced several dangerous spots, and the interests of East River navigation were much improved. But funds failed, and Mr. MAILLEFERT's operations were suspended. Besides, his process, according to an army engineer, was good to a certain extent, but no further. While the rocks presented salient and projecting points it was easy to blow them off under water, but on a comparatively smooth surface the blasts would have no effect.

For instance, Mr. MAILLEFERT removed sixteen vertical feet of rock by eighty-five charges, and three feet more by 190 additional charges; but it subsequently required nine hundred charges to increase the depth one foot. The inference was that, having reduced his rocks to a certain degree of smoothness, it was impossible to break them up further by surface blasting. But for what he did do Mr. MAILLEFERT deserved and obtained due credit.

From that time to 1866 nothing more was done at Hell Gate. Last year the subject was again brought up. Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for coast improvement, and the Secretary of War appropriated $85,000 to New-York City. An accomplished engineer of the regular army and well-known officer of the War, Major-General JOHN NEWTON, was placed in charge of our harbor interests, and as soon as possible invited proposals for removing the Hell Gate obstructions. Of the numerous applications, he approved the plan of Mr. SIDNEY F. SHELBOURNE, of this City, who at once commenced on his necessary machines.

Before long he produced an ingenious submarine drill, which worked well at its trials, but when submerged in the boiling current at Hell Gate proved too delicate for the work, and he proceeded to build another, larger, heavier and on a somewhat different theory. Delays, however, were inevitable, and up to this time he has been unable to get to work again. He expects to resume operations soon.

Mr. SHELBOURNE's machines have the merit of being useful inventions for certain work, but what success his last will have in the rushing tides remains to be seen.

Another appropriation of $180,000 was made at the last session of Congress for New-York, and on the strength of that and SHELBOURNE's delay, General NEWTON has let out another contract to the same Professor MAILLEFERT who first operated at Hell Gate, to remove other rocks there. This contract extends to the removal of Way's Reef, Pot Rock and Shelldrake, and expires Dec. 1. Frying-pan Rock belongs to Mr. SHELBOURNE's contract, which runs out on the 18th of August.

Finding that valuable time is passing away, and that nothing has been accomplished by contract, General NEWTON now proposes to undertake the clearing out of Hell Gate channel himself. If the contractors will remove the rocks they will be paid, but meanwhile the Government will go on with its own operations. Under the present appropriations, amounting to about $250,000, the channel can be cleared only to facilitate still further coastwise navigation, and not to accommodate ocean ships. To open that entrance effectually would be a gigantic project, involving a cost of $5,000,000. General NEWTON is of the opinion that this sum will eventually have to be spent, and what he proposes is to plan now for the entire undertaking. What the contractors are to do is but a small fraction of the labor. Much preliminary work has first to be done in the way of making surveys, dams and drills, which consumes no small part of the appropriations.

In accordance with his plan, General NEWTON has just commenced work at Hallett's Point, which must be cut off to ease the rush of the current. He is to build out a dam, sink shafts, run mines out, and blow up the reef that projects there. The cost of this one operation will be something like $4,000,000. Hogg's Island and the Gridiron will be attacked subsequently. General NEWTON is also preparing to build dams and drills with which to operate on the sunken rocks in case the contractors fail. He has determined to push on the work vigorously for the Government, independently of his contracts. Many of our merchants will doubtless be gratified at this intelligence, as the extensive nature of the undertaking has always seemed to them one which only the Government could assume.

THE BISHOP DIVORCE CASE.

The Defendant Placed in Close Confinement by Judge McCunn—Conflict of Authority Between Two Judges—Sharp Comments on the Character of Mr. Bishop.

Our Courts have had supervision in various forms for a year past of the famous divorce case of ELEANOR F. BISHOP vs. NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, a New-York millionaire doing business as an agent at No. 243 Broadway, and residing in great magnificence at No. 129 West Forty-fourth-street, while his wife, pending her suit, and in consequence of his refusal to pay her the alimony ordered, is living with her little boy, by the kindness of friends, in apartments in Fourteenth-street, and at times actually suffering for the necessaries of life. It came up once more in a new and exciting form yesterday. It appears that the case has been put off from time to time at the instance of Mr. BISHOP, who, although not living with or supporting his wife, does not desire that she shall obtain a divorce. In June last Judge MONELL, in continuing the case, ordered alimony to be paid by Mr. BISHOP at the rate of $15 a week, pending the suit. This order has never been obeyed. On Saturday Judge MCCUNN ordered Mr. BISHOP to be confined until he had paid the amount of back alimony claimed, $650, and $100 assessed as a fine for contempt in not previously paying it on Judge MONELL's order; and Mr. BISHOP was confined in the County Jail by the Sheriff. On Monday a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out before Judge SUTHERLAND, who so far modified the order of Judge MCCUNN as to give Mr. BISHOP the privilege of the full limits of his prison. Judge MCCUNN had left the City to spend a few days at his country seat, but seeing the report of Judge SUTHERLAND's action in the TIMES of yesterday, he hastily returned to the City, and assembling his Court, issued a peremptory order to closely confine Mr. BISHOP until the fine and alimony are paid. The following is the order and opinion of Judge MCCUNN:

Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop.—MCCUNN, J.—An order of this Court was duly made and entered, adjudging and requiring the defendant to pay alimony to the plaintiff. To that order the defendant refused obedience; and on proper proceedings, he was adjudged in contempt, and was ordered into custody until he purged himself of the contempt by submission to the mandate of the Court. Instead, however, of yielding to the authority of the Court, and discharging its injunctions, the defendant had recourse to a writ of *habeas corpus*, and being brought before another tribunal he is released from the confinement to which he was committed, and in effect has regained his liberty without making his submission.

A motion is now made to recommit the defendant on the specific ground that the Judge, in directing his release, acted without authority and in contravention of law. Without hesitation I shall grant the motion. If there was error in the original order which resulted in the commitment of the defendant, he had his redress by appeal to the General Term of this Court, and thence to the Court of ultimate resort. But that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to review the determination of this Court by proceedings in the nature of appeal, is a proposition as novel as it is destitute of support, if it be not an affront to a court of coordinate dignity and authority even to suggest the case by way of illustration. I might say, as well might I disregard and set at naught an order of Mr. Justice Sutherland, as he assume to annul an order of mine duly made at Special Term of the Superior Court. And, beside the illegality of the interference, the interests of justice, and the decorum of judicial proceedings must be grievously impaired and obstructed by the altercations and embarrassments to which the precedent of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND would inevitably conduct. The duty of the Courts of this State, in the disposal of a prisoner produced on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus*, is minutely and precisely defined by statutory provision: "It shall be the duty of such Court or officer forthwith to remand such party, if it shall appear that he is detained in custody for any contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment by some Court, officer or body having authority to commit for the contempt so charged." [2 Rev. Statutes, 567, sec. 40.] The return to the writ allowed by Mr. Justice Sutherland disclosed the fact that the prisoner was in custody for contempt "plainly charged in the commitment," and I presume that learned Judge will hardly deny that a Justice of the Superior Court has authority to commit for contempt. Though it be not at all incumbent on me to reproduce the evidence on which, in the first instance, I directed the commitment of the defendant, yet for the satisfaction of Mr. Justice Sutherland, I will say, it was sufficient both in kind and quality to satisfy me of the abundant ability of the defendant to pay the alimony allowed the plaintiff. And, to exhibit the character of that evidence, as well as to show that the defendant could advance no claim to the indulgence of the Court, I will advert to a single circumstance revealed in the plaintiff's testimony. A worthy gentleman of this City in destitute circumstances yielded to the importunities of his little daughter that she might be permitted to contribute somewhat to the support of the family. Accordingly, at her request, he inserted an advertisement in the papers soliciting copying for a young lady, and to that proposal the defendant replied by the following note:

MISS: Seeing your advertisement. Thinking you wish to make a few dollars by writing.

Would you not prefer the company of a gentleman two or three evenings in a week, who would furnish you with what you would receive in writing, and have the pleasure of society without labor? If you would, and you are *handsome* and *agreeable*, please state when we shall have the pleasure of seeing each other, and have a pleasant walk, and take some *ice cream* together, and if we are pleased with each other we will continue our acquaintance.

Yours, a stranger; may I be a dear friend?

M. C. BELL, Station G.

In what manner the writer of this note was identified with the defendant, there is no need to relate; it suffices to say that he was traced and discovered beyond the possibility of evasion. From this shocking communication, it is evident the defendant has ample resources for the purposes of prostitution; and I am of opinion that instead he should be compelled to devote them to the support of his injured and insulted wife.

The order of the Court is, that the defendant be recommitted to the County Jail, until he purge himself of the contempt of which he is guilty in neglecting to pay the alimony allowed the plaintiff.

Late last evening, Mr. BISHOP was again placed in close confinement, the Sheriff declaring that hereafter he would obey no other order in the matter than that of Judge MCCUNN. It is supposed that to-day Judge SUTHERLAND will take further action in the matter, and that the conflict of authority between the two Judges will assume a shape not less interesting than the divorce case itself, and may result in the confinement of a Judge also.

The Jersey Central Railroad Nuisance—Report of the Committee.

The Committee appointed at a people's meeting, recently held in Jersey City, to abate the Central Railroad nuisance and the horrid stenches arising from the dumping of garbage and filth from New-York on the Company's grounds, have reported the result of their investigation. The Committee say that the stench was unbearable. Dead dogs, cats, offal and rotten eggs are deposited—eight loads a day. The Committee say the stench is pestilential, and they ask the Mayor and Common Council to cooperate with the citizens in abating the dangerous evil. They "appeal in behalf of the people, feeling that the health and lives of our families are constantly in jeopardy, assured as they are that the death angel is, even now knocking at our gates." They go on to "appeal to the Company to desist dumping New-York filth on our shores, and say to them, gentlemen we mean it." The report is signed by DR. J. J. YOULIN.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, last night, a committee was appointed to confer with the Citizens' Committee. Aldermen CHRISTY, SHEEHAN and EDGE were appointed on the Committee.

A Murderer Attempts Suicide in the Tombs.

JOHN SIEBERT, the German who was convicted of murdering JACOB STILLWAGEN, the lager-beer keeper, is still in the Tombs, awaiting transportation to Sing Sing Prison, where he is sentenced to remain the rest of his natural life. He seemed much excited yesterday while conversing with friends, and it is understood that he made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, though with what description of weapon could not be ascertained. In fact no details of the affair could be gleaned from the reticent prison officials, as they evidently desired to keep the matter quiet. Fortunately the attempt was discovered before SIEBERT succeeded in completing his purpose, and the wound was properly dressed by DR. NEALIS, the physician on duty in the prison. It would seem to indicate a careless custody of prisoners under life sentence for murder, while in the Tombs, as this is the second instance of the kind within the past few months.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Tragedy on Staten Island.

An Intoxicated and Insane Shoemaker Cuts a Little Girl's Throat, and then His Own.

Those who have passed up the street leading from the ferry landing in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, may remember a large, three-story, brown stone-front house, the first story of which is a shoe store, standing at the head of that street, and fronting the landing. This store belongs to Mr. CORNELIUS HARRINGTON, and in the building that gentleman resides with his family. For the past ten months he has had in his employ a journeyman shoemaker, named GARRETT ROACHE, aged 48 years, a widower, who lived with the family. ROACHE was, as a rule, very industrious, and was esteemed an excellent workman. He had, however, an unfortunate habit of getting on a spree, on which occasions he would be under the influence of liquor for a week or more at a time, and would frequently have attacks of *delirium tremens* resulting from his intoxication. Mr. HARRINGTON several times threatened to discharge him for this reason, but as the unfortunate man promised to quit his irregular habits, he still retained him in his employ. About ten days ago it was noticed that ROACHE was again drinking to excess, but as he was quiet in his demeanor the discovery excited no undue comment. On Monday he was at work all day, and appeared to have quit drinking. In the evening, however, he drank excessively, and went to his room in a state of decided inebriety. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning he knocked at the door of Mr. HARRINGTON's sleeping room—an unusual proceeding on his part—and on that gentleman's asking what he wanted, replied, "I thought I would let you know that I did not sleep well last night." Mr. HARRINGTON remarked to him that he looked pale and sickly, but that he would probably get better during the day, and went down to open his store, ROACHE going up again to the room wherein he worked, on the third floor. It appears that he there took from his bench a very keen-edged shoemaker's knife, and coming down stairs again entered the room adjoining Mr. HARRINGTON's, which was the sleeping apartment of that gentleman's two daughters, one of whom, EMMA, was aged 12, and her sister about 6 years. EMMA was clothing herself when he came in, and appears to have been at that moment engaged in lacing one of her shoes. Without a moment's parley, ROACHE seized her, threw her upon the bed and drew the knife across her throat, severing the carotid artery, windpipe and all at one stroke, inflicting a ghastly wound, extending from ear to ear. EMMA gave one slight scream and immediately expired. Her little sister, who was put in a terrible fright, crept under the bed when the madman first entered, and had managed to escape thence down stairs in a moment afterward, where she told her father that ROACHE was murdering EMMA. Mr. HARRINGTON immediately rushed up to the room, and was driven almost insane by the appalling sight which met his view—his dead child lying on the bed, covered with blood yet flowing from the horrible wound in her throat. The neighbors were immediately alarmed, and a search was instituted for the murderer. It seems that immediately after enacting this terrible tragedy ROACHE went to his own room where, standing before a looking-glass, he drew the knife across his own throat, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes; for when a gentleman who was passing by when the alarm was given entered the house and went up stairs in search of him, the man was found lying on the floor, just in the act of expiring. A spattering of blood on the looking-glass, and the appearance of a pool of blood on the floor immediately underneath show that the suicidal act was committed with deliberation and determination, while the wretched man was looking in the mirror.

The scene in the house caused by this double tragedy beggars description, and the wild lamentations of the parents of the victim of the murderer-suicide were heart rending. The murdered girl was a beautiful and exceedingly bright child, and was greatly petted by all the neighbors. The horrible event has cast a gloom over the whole village, which has never before known such a direful occurrence. Dr. JAMES HARCOURT, the Coroner, impaneled a jury yesterday morning, who, after hearing Mr. HARRINGTON's testimony, returned a verdict as to the death of each of the parties in accordance with the facts above narrated.

ROACHE's body was immediately removed to a vault in the town to await disposition by his friends. The obsequies of his unfortunate victim will take place on Thursday. ROACHE is said to have been, when sober, a quiet, unobtrusive man, and to have always manifested a special regard for Mr. HARRINGTON's children.

WALL-STREET OPERATORS.

An Interesting Case to Wall-street Brokers—Buying and Loaning Gold—Carrying Mariposa Stock.

An action of more than usual interest and importance to Wall-street brokers came up yesterday in the First District Court, Justice QUINN. ISAAC and HENRY GOLDSTEIN brought the suit to recover the sum of $180 28 from ELIAS C. BENEDICT, a well-known broker of No. 24 New-street. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that they gave to the defendant $500, as a margin to purchase $10,000 worth of gold at 139¼, which defendant did; that when gold rose to 139¾ the plaintiffs ordered it to be sold, which the defendant also did; that thereupon they asked defendant to make out a statement of their transactions and send them a check for the profits. In the statement which plaintiffs received, appeared the following item:

May 17, 1869—Difference on $10,000 loaned to KREUTZEL & HERTZ at 139¼, and brought in at 141⅛, $180 28.

The plaintiffs allege they never authorized defendant to loan the money, and therefore claim that defendant had no right to charge them with the loss of the $180 28, and they seek to recover the same in this action.

The defendant alleges that he had full authority to loan the money to KREUTZEL & HERTZ, who were considered by Wall-street to be perfectly good and responsible; that the $10,000 gold was sold by defendant for plaintiffs at 139¼, on Saturday, between 10 and 11 A. M., and on Monday morning KREUTZEL & HERTZ failed in business, and he was obliged to buy it in at an advance, 141⅛—making a loss to plaintiffs of the sum claimed; that when the firm failed he immediately notified plaintiffs of what he had done.

The plaintiffs through their counsel, Messrs. G. F. and JULIUS LANGBEIN, claimed two points in their favor—first, there was no authority to the broker to loan out the money of plaintiffs; second, admitting there was such authority, the broker was guilty of negligence in not notifying the plaintiffs of the loan he had made, and therefore in either event the defendant was liable.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, contended that, in fact, no $10,000 gold was loaned out, nor was it bought for plaintiff. The only real money in the transaction was the $500 margin. That defendant was not liable, because the money was loaned to a responsible house, and that he had authority to loan.

The Justice said he must assume that $10,000 gold had been in fact bought by defendant for plaintiff, and that it had in fact been loaned out to the firm who failed. The question was one of fact as to the authority of defendant to loan out the money, and a question of law as to the negligence of the broker in not notifying the plaintiffs of the loan he had made. He thought the broker was guilty of negligence, but he would examine the question and reserve his decision.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday another case of special interest at this time was heard before Judge CARDOZO. The case involved a large amount of Mariposa stock, which, it was alleged by the plaintiff, Mr. HUNGERFORD, that the defendants, Messrs. LUDLOW, PATTEN & CO., had agreed to "carry." The plaintiff obtained from Mr. Justice BARNARD an order enjoining the sale by the defendants of about $250,000 of that stock. A receiver was subsequently appointed by the Court and directed to take possession of the stock and stock certificates, but the defendants declined to deliver it up, and moved to vacate the order appointing the receiver, and to set aside the injunction. The motions were heard before Judge CARDOZO, who denied the motion to vacate the order appointing a receiver, and directed the defendants to deliver the stock to him.

The order was settled yesterday.

Boundary Line Difficulties—Pelham vs. New-Rochelle and East Chester.

The citizens of New-Rochelle are greatly excited at the present time in consequence of the town of Pelham laying claim to a large slice of their territory, and of which they have held undisputed possession since 1711. In the year 1709 a survey was made and a map prepared by the official Surveyor of the Colony of New-York, and in 1711 another survey and map was made by a Captain BOND, a City Surveyor of New-York, which gave New-Rochelle a boundary line commencing at a rock on Hunter's Island, known as the "Gray Mare," thence running to Shoal Harbor, on the main land; thence running northerly until the line strikes Hutchinson River; thence along the course of that stream to the Scarsdale township line, and under that line New-Rochelle has had jurisdiction ever since that period. Pelham makes the present claim on the ground that the map by which they are guided in the matter was made by a State officer, and therefore takes the precedence over all others, although both maps referred to were made at the instance and request of the people of New-Rochelle. It is understood that the people of Pelham also claim a goodly slice of territory now held by the town of East Chester, away north to the Bronx River, and a certain tree marked in 1709. The question is now before the State Engineer for investigation, and before it is settled, the lawyers engaged will probably have some fine pickings. A special meeting of the citizens of New-Rochelle has been called for Saturday evening to take such action in the matter as may be deemed necessary.

The Whitestone Murder Case.

The investigation into the cause of the death of JAMES DOYLE, at Whitestone, L. I., by Coroner HICKS, of Flushing, yesterday, showed conclusively that the fatal blow was dealt by a soldier of Willett's Point garrison, named MICHAEL MCMAHAN. A fellow-soldier named THOMAS DUNN testified that he saw MCMAHAN throw the stone which caused the fracture of DOYLE's head, from the effects of which he died. The jury found a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow from a stone at the hands of MICHAEL MCMAHAN." The Coroner ordered him to be remanded to prison, and Constable SMITH immediately conveyed him to the common Jail of Queens County. He is about 24 years of age, and was formerly a resident of Portland, Me.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Completion of the New Wing of the Headquarters Building—Advantages of the Enlargement.

It is well known that for some time past the Police Commissioners have been building an addition to the structure for the accommodation of the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, at No. 300 Mulberry-street and No. 301 Mott-street, and the addition is now so near completion that many of the offices were occupied yesterday, for the first time.

The new wing adjoins the original building on the north, and is twenty-five feet front. It is without an entrance of its own, and its rooms are reached by doors opened through the walls of the original building, to which, of course, it conforms as to floors and general features. On the Mulberry-street end, on the basement floor, it gives four additional rooms for the use of the telegraph office, and a retiring room for the detectives; on the first floor two new rooms each for the Superintendent and Inspector, and one room for the detectives; on the second floor new suites of rooms for the Commissioners, and a much-needed office for the Chief Clerk. The additions on the two upper floors give increased accommodations for the surgeons, janitors and doormen. The Mott-street end is devoted, as the old building, to the use of the Board of Health, and gives that institution a superabundance of room.

The changes in the offices caused by the rearrangement of affairs will not be many. The Fire Marshal will be transferred from the basement to the two first-floor rooms, which have been occupied by the Inspector, while the latter goes across the hall, taking the two new rooms, and one of the rooms formerly occupied by the Superintendent. This arrangement puts these two officers in parallel suites of rooms of three each, the Superintendent being next to Mulberry-street. The entrance to his office will be the same as formerly, and will be used in common with that to the Inspector's office. On the next floor the Commissioners are housed very much as before, except that additional rooms are given to Commissioner SMITH as the Treasurer of the Police Board, and to Commissioner MANIERRE as Treasurer of the Excise Board. President BOSWORTH and Commissioner BRENNAN retain the apartments they have hitherto occupied.

The new offices are finished in plain white and simple ornamentation, and are being furnished with more regard to comfort than elegance. The Police Commissioners have never been extravagant in the appointments of the Central Office, and if they are now indulging in a little more of elegance than formerly, it cannot yet be said that they have exceeded the bounds of proper economy. The new carpets are substantial but plain Brussels, and the window-shades are of plain white linen, and the chairs and tables are of black walnut, but in plain patterns. In short, there is little or nothing about the building that strikes the observer as evidence of undue lavishness in the use of public money.

Nor is the building itself any proof of prodigality. It is thirty feet three inches front on each street, is white stone front on Mulberry-street, and four stories high throughout. Having two inner areas, it has practically six outside walls, and the contract price to finish this great structure was $80,000. At this comparatively low figure the Commissioners have obtained an addition of 33 per cent. to their accommodations, and have secured all the room that they will require for many years to come. In gaining this point, however, they have sacrificed the symmetrical appearance of the front of the building, by leaving the entrance from the street unchanged, which is therefore now on one side, instead of in the centre. This fault can only be removed by purchasing the lot on the south side and erecting another addition upon it.

Accidents Yesterday.

Mrs. MENA JAHNS, aged 44, and a native of Germany, fell out of a third-story window of the rear building No. 260 Rivington-street, while hanging out clothes on a pully line. The unfortunate woman lingered in agony only a few minutes when death ensued.

An express wagon driven by WM. ROGERS, while crossing Fourth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, was struck by the New-Haven express train going North. Mr. ROGERS fortunately escaped injury, as did his horses, though the wagon was demolished.

An unknown woman dropped dead at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Broadway. The Coroner was notified.

MARY HUGHES, aged 34 years, fell down stairs yesterday at No. 131 Avenue C, and was instantly killed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The regular weekly meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association yesterday afternoon was but thinly attended, in consequence of the absence of its leading members at the Saratoga Convention. MRS. PHELPS presided, and the hour was given up to a general expression of various sentiments by the ladies. The next meeting promises to be highly interesting, as the returned delegates will have something of importance to report.

A man named W. S. LOOMIS yesterday lodged a complaint before Marshal TOOKER, in the Mayor's office, charging that COLLEENS & Co., No. 283 Broadway, under the firm name of "The Oreide Watch Company," had sold him a galvanized watch under the pretence that it was a gold watch, and had charged him $57 for it, when it was worth only $5. An officer was sent to the store of COLLEENS & Co., and recovered the money that LOOMIS had paid for the watch.

The small frame building No. 473 Tenth-avenue, occupied by CHARLES BLOODGOOD as a varnish manufactory, was damaged $100 yesterday morning by a fire, which was caused by the over-boiling of a pot of varnish.

JOHN MONROE and WILLIAM KANE were injured yesterday morning by falling off a wall at No. 70 Henry-street. They were taken to the Madison-street Police Station, but subsequently sent home by order of Police-Surgeon BLIVINS.

The Turnverein of this City in Orchard-street, for the accommodation of its members on the West side, has fitted up a turner hall for gymnastic exercises at No. 102 Prince-street, which was inaugurated on Monday evening.

NORAH WOLFFE, aged 13 years, of No. 83 Mott-street, was severely burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp from which she was pouring oil to kindle a fire.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery of THEODORE WEISS, No. 188 Orchard-street, destroying stock to the amount of $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Phoenix of Brooklyn. The building, which is owned by MARTIN HERTLE, was damaged about $600.

MARY SLAVIN, a resident of Williamsburg, was knocked down and slightly injured yesterday by a crush at South Ferry.

A man having the appearance of a laborer, was found Monday afternoon in Fulton-street, near Broadway, suffering from sun-stroke, by Officer KENNEDY, of the Broadway squad, who took him to Bellevue Hospital, but did not report the fact until yesterday.

Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 284, an increase of five over the number reported in the previous week. The mortality among children last week was very large, nearly three-fourths of all the deaths having been of babes less than two years old. There were under one year, 133; under two years, 46. There were 196 under five years old.

Some thieves entered Plymouth Church, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's, yesterday morning at an early hour, and carried off the Communion plate, consisting of eight plates, sixteen goblets, two two-gallon tankards, and one baptismal bowl, all of the value of $148. The thieves had evidently made considerable search before they discovered the treasure, as they left many unmistakable marks of the burglar's jimmy about the premises. They entered through a window on the west side of the church, which the sexton had left unlocked.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the rope works of JOHN DE BEVOISE, Van Cott-avenue, near Oakland-street, E. D., took fire and were completely destroyed. The dwellings of Mr. J. KELLY and MR. WM. WHITE, adjoining the ropewalk, were also damaged. The loss of the Nassau Cordage Company amounts to about $80,000 for buildings, machinery, stock, &c., and that on the two houses referred to, with furniture, about $5,000. The insurance on the cordage works amounts to $30,000.

Ten of the car-drivers on the new Crosstown Railroad, who attempted to prevent other men working in their places while they were on strike, were taken before Justice WALSH yesterday, charged with riotous conduct, and held for examination. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each. It is not true that the officers of the Company took an affidavit promising not to discharge any of the men who were engaged in the strike. The cars are now running the usual number of trips.

Yesterday afternoon CATHERINE GRAYNOR, a girl three years of age, residing at No. 16 Coles-street, was run over and killed instantly by a Hamilton-avenue car. The conductor and driver were arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of a German, 40 years of age, was found on the beach at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday. As some large-sized rocks were found in his pockets, it is surmised that he must have committed suicide. His body was conveyed to the dead-house.

Westchester County.

A little girl named LENA WARNER was, on Friday last, missed from her home in Hastings. It was currently reported that she had been lost or stolen. Her body was, however, on Monday discovered in the pond near BRAGAN's Brewery, a little distance above Hastings. How it had got there is a mystery which has not yet been solved. Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest over the remains. Nothing as to the manner of death, except that it was by drowning, could be found out, and the jury, before whom the inquest was conducted, rendered a verdict accordingly.

New-Jersey.

A German named GEORGE LUDECKER was arrested in Hoboken, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, by Special Detective Officers EBERHERE COBB, of Philadelphia, and Constable HENRY, on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, in which he stands charged, in a warrant issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia, with having stolen from FREDERICK SCHMIDT, of that city, $75 in United States notes, $65 in gold and about $30 in silver coin, with which he fled.

The rate per cent. of taxation this year in Bergen is only 79 cents per $100.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-President JOHNSON is speaking in Middle Tennessee. He will return and speak in Knoxville toward the close of the month.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* thinks VALLANDIGHAM, VAN TRUMP and ROSECRANS would make a very effective Democratic stumping trio, because VALLANDIGHAM would rake in all ROSECRANS' "traitors," VAN TRUMP would catch the Know-Nothings, and Old Rosey would capture the Irish Catholic vote to a man.

A friendly pen writes this description of General FRANKLIN SMITH, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine: "He is a wealthy and respectable citizen of Waterville, of the old stamp of the Democracy. He is a well educated man, always a Democrat, and has always sustained an unimpeachable character for honor and integrity. He has been twice elected to the State Senate, once a member of the Executive Council, and he has often been named as a suitable candidate for Governor during the past twelve years."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, says: "Repudiation is getting to be a very respectable sort of word, and every day makes it more and more a synonym for relief."

A State Temperance Convention for the nomination of State officers is to be held in Mansfield, Ohio, to-day.

The Pennsylvania Democrats hold their State Convention in Harrisburg to-day.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held in Des Moines to-day.

Ex-Governor THROCKMORTON, of Texas, in a speech to the citizens of Cook County recently, said that while he disliked some portions of the proposed Constitution he thought that the interests of the people of the State demanded its adoption. He thought the people had been unjustly accused of lawlessness and crime, the mass having been condemned for the acts of the few, but he earnestly appealed to them to obey the laws, civil and military, and to lend every assistance to the State and national authorities in suppressing crime and punishing desperadoes. Privately he expressed himself in favor of the election of A. J. HAMILTON as Governor.

The colored publisher of the Maysville (Tenn.) *Republican* has discharged his editor, a white man, who advocated the election of General STOKES, and has appointed his son editor, who is announced as intending to fight for SENTER and suffrage till victory comes.

The members of a Constitutional Convention are to be chosen in Illinois at the next election. The Constitution made by the last Convention was voted down by the people, although it was conceded that certain changes in the old Constitution were very desirable. The desire for these changes has increased since then.

The Norfolk *Journal* says Virginia has entered upon a new career—that the old political cliques and leaders are things of the past, and the State will hereafter look to her material interests more than she did of yore, and the majority of her people will go for that party which is most favorable to her interests.

Apropos to Tammany's declaration in favor of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* bluntly says that the last selection the Democrats made for President from Tammany Hall was not calculated to induce a repetition of the experiment.

A Boston paper reports that Hon. E. G. RUSSELL has resolved to canvass the State, in the Fall, in favor of electing a liberal Government for Massachusetts.

The Washington correspondents of Western papers, who gave such glowing accounts of the arrangements to make Secretary BOUTWELL the next President, now say that "the motive of the recent mentions" to that effect was to secure his removal from the Cabinet, and that "of course, the efforts have proved futile, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Secretary BOUTWELL and the President remain uninterrupted."

Captain A. C. FISK, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Party of Mississippi, has issued a circular calling upon Republicans throughout the State who indorse the platform of the conservative wing of the party, and are willing to unite with it, to proceed at once to perfect their party organizations. It is proposed to hold a State Convention at an early day to put a ticket in the field.

Dispatches from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia papers of last evening say that the contest in the Democratic Convention for a candidate for Governor, will lie between General GEORGE W. CASS and Hon. ASA PACKER. Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL opposes CASS, saying that he will not get fifty votes in the Convention. He also declared, openly and vehemently, that General HANCOCK cannot be nominated; that he has in his pocket a letter from him dated at Washington in April last, positively declining the nomination, and that it would be cruel to name him in the Convention. Mr. SUTTON, a delegate from Philadelphia, it was said had a similar letter of a later date. General MCCANDLESS was talked of as the only other military candidate available.

A RELIC.—Mr. J. L. WEEKS has just presented to the Portland Natural History Society a long smooth-bore gun, which was taken at the capture of Louisburg, June 17, 1745, by Captain MOSES PEARSON. On the lock is engraved the name of the maker, CHAPPIS, of St. Etienne. Accompanying the gun is a powder-horn, curiously carved, bearing the name of the owner, JOSHUA FREEMAN, March 27, 1767. This powder-horn is presumed to have been made by the celebrated scout JOE WEIR, who was in the habit of stopping at FREEMAN's house, which stood in Westbrook.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 82. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19½; Illinois, 95¼.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but prices are not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. California Wheat, 10s. 3d. ₩ cental.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ₩ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—1 P. M.

Money market easier. Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; account, 93¼@93⅜. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 82. Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 24s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 63s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—1 P. M.

Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON—The market opens active both on the spot and afloat.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, July 13—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 81¾; Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.@12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 4d. ₩ cental. Corn, 29s. ₩ quarter for old Mixed Western. Peas, 38s. 3d. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 13.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 13.

Cotton closed easier on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 13.

United States Five-twenties closed at 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 71f. 87c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 13.

SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard firm at 8½@8¾ reals ₩ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 quiet, at 10 reals ₩ arrobe; Muscovados active at 7½@8 reals for fair to good refining. Exchange on the United States, 60 days sight, in gold, 1½@2 ₩ cent. premium; in currency, 23 ₩ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR in good local and shipping demand at $5@6 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active speculative demand, and excited and higher at the opening, but closing weaker; No. 2 Spring, $1 37½; No. 1 do., $1 33½@$1 35½. CORN active and higher at the opening, but at the close the advance was lost; sales of No. 2 at 78½c.@79c., the business was chiefly speculative. OATS were in good speculative request; sales of No. 2 at 64½c.@67c., closing at 63½c. cash. RYE easier at $1 05 for No. 1, and $1 03@$1 04 for No. 2. BARLEY scarce, with no transactions. HIGHWINES firm and higher at $1. MESS PORK held at $33, closing inactive. LARD wanted at 18¼d.; holders refuse to sell under 19½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS firm and steady at 14½c.@[illegible] Bo. CATTLE dull and lower; sales at $4 75@$6 12½ for Cows; $6 75@$7 for good. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$9 50 for Fair to Medium, and $9 50@$9 60 for Extra. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,250 bbls. Flour, 151,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull and easier; sales 300 bbls No. 2 City-ground Spring at $6 25. WHEAT quiet and unsettled; sales early of No. 2 Chicago at $1 35 and No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 37½; later at $1 38 and $1 39, respectively; at close No. 2 Spring held at $1 38@$1 39, without buyers; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47@$1 48; transactions light. CORN quiet, but steady; sales 30,000 bushels No. 1 Western, Part Yellow, at 86c., No. 2 held at 85c.@86c., without buyers. OATS—Sales 800 bushels at 78c. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominal. PORK steady at $34. LARD steady at 19c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1@$1 02, as to quantity.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50@$7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$9 50 for White; $8 50@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT in good demand, but held above the views of buyers; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47, and Amber Michigan at $1 58. CORN quiet; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1, in lots, at 87c. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $25 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 55c. LAKE IMPORTS—38,000 bushels Wheat, 375,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,462,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 75@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull; New Red, $1 45@$1 50. CORN—White, $1 05; Yellow, $1. OATS, 75c.@77c. MESS PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18½c.@19½c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; SHOULDERS, 15½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD dull at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY scarce and in good demand at $1 05.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 13.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32½c.@33c. FLOUR active; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $5@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT—Common to Choice dry new, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; White, in bulk, 85c.; Good Yellow, in sacks, 85c.; Fair to Choice White, 90c.@95c. OATS firm at 66c., in the elevator; 70c. for Black, in sacks; 71c.@75c. for Mixed to Choice White. RYE, $1 17½. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD quiet at 18c. for Prime, in lots; 19c. for Choice Kettle, in a small way. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $7@$8 50. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR dull, with a light demand; Family, $6 75@$6. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN firm and in demand at 77c.@78c.; the supply is light. RYE, $1 15. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 269 hhds. at $4 25@$17 25. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at $1. MESS PORK, $32 75@$33. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@15½c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON, 14c.@17¼c.@18c.; sales of Shoulders at 14c., closing easier. LARD held at 19c. HAMS in good demand at 21c. GOLD, 136½. EXCHANGE firm. MONEY easier.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON less active; Middlings, 34½c.@35c. FLOUR firm, with small business; Superfine, $5 50@$5 87½; Extras, $6 25@$6 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7 75; Indiana and Ohio, $7@$8; Fancy, $8@$10 75. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 50@$1 55; Amber, $1 60. RYE steady at $1 40. CORN unsettled. OATS steady; Western, 80c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR firmer; Cuba, 11½c.@11¾c. PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk, 17c.; do. in bbls. 22½c.; Refined, 32c. WHISKY, 97c.@$1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON—Middlings, 33½c.; sales, 21 bales; receipts, 70 bales. GOLD, 137. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150¾. New-York Sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN—White, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 77c.@78c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK, $34. BACON dull at 14⅛c., 18½c. and 19½c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.@20c.; Keg, 21½c. SUGAR firm; Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 12½c.@13½c. MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE, 14½c.@15¾c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Amber is better at $1 47 on the spot and seller July; White Michigan, regular, $1 62. CORN firm and quiet; sales of No. 1 at 86c.; No. 1 at 85c. OATS quiet and steady; Michigan, 71c. RYE—Small parcels offered at $1 10. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 34½ for No. 1 and $1 31 for No. 2. OATS firm at 69c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RYE firm at $1 02 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS active and higher at 5¼c. to Buffalo and 9½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—34,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON firm at 32½c.; receipts, 8 bales; exports, 25 bales. FLOUR firmer at $5 50@$8. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 40. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $34@$34 50. LARD, 19½c.@20½c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 25; White, $1 30. CORN, 77c. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 10. TOBACCO steady; sales, 130 hhds. at $5 60@$18 50. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS, 20½c.; Extra, 21c. HIGHWINES, 99c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 13.

Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 315 head; sales, extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $12@$12 25; second quality, $11@$11 50; third quality, $9@$10 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,253 head; market has improved slightly; sales at 4c.@5½c. ₩ lb.; Spring Lambs, $4@$6; Veal Calves, $6@$12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 13.

Spirits of TURPENTINE held at 38½c. RESIN, $2@$5. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON—Sales 300 bales; Low Middlings nominal at 30c.; receipts, 17 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON steady; sales, 200 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 34 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON quiet; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 5 bales; Middlings nominally 31½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 13.

COTTON unchanged; no market quotations; receipts, 19 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 13.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 106¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 137¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	60
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	70
Portland	N. N. W.	Clear	70
Boston	S. W.	Clear	75
New-York	S. W.	Clear	75
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	74
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	75
Washington	N. W.	Clear	84
Fortress Monroe	—	Cloudy	78
Richmond	S.	Clear	86
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	64
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	64
Pittsburg	—	Raining	78
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	76
New-Orleans	—	Cloudy	81
Key West	E.	Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Overcast	87
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	82
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	82

[Advertisement.]

KNOX offers perfect beauties of Straws and Summer Beavers to his customers. No. 212 Broadway, during the present week, was crowded by our friends, who each found a Hat that made him look perfectly cheerful.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Laurent	July 3	Brest	New-York
Allemannia	July 3	Havre	New-York
Scotia	July 3	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Java	July 14	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	July 14	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	July 15	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	July 15	New-York	Liverpool
City of Boston	July 17	New-York	Liverpool
England	July 17	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

Eagle	July 15	New-York	Havana
Tybee	July 17	New-York	St. Domingo

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Champion*, from Charleston.—L. Hoffman, J. Quinn, J. Jones, J. J. Hitchcock, J. Maitland, G. E. Goodrich, Mrs. Cardoza, Mrs. Bowman and child, Miss Sarah Parker, R. F. Gunn, W. G. Simms, Miss C. Kavanagh, Miss A. L. Scheiter, D. P. Fleming, Miss R. Fleming, Mr. Foster and wife, W. E. Cuyler, C. B. Hawkins, Mrs. Weld and servant, H. T. Donaldson, J. D. A. Mensing, N. Bear, L. Frank, Miss Kelley, Mr. Jackson and wife, W. D. Walters and wife, Mr. Reynolds, E. W. Shellmer, J. T. Wells, Miss Simms, H. B. Crosby, Major J. G. White, J. M. Gardner and wife, J. Wright, G. C. Tingley, J. Hughes, L. Dorado, Miss J. A. Pepper, Mrs. W. Cone and 2 children, Miss E. F. Opdyke, Miss Bent, Miss Gwaltney and 2 Misses Wyatt, Miss A. Green, Miss G. Carter, A. Johnson, W. G. Whilden, John B. Warren.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 40	Sun sets	7 30	Moon sets	11 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 26	Gov. Island	12 15	Hell Gate	1 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Ryder, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Johannah, (N. G.,) Janssen, London, May 28, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Theo. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffith, Drummond, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to C. F. Fisher—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Ponce, *via* Cosana 16 ds., with sugar to Sturgess & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Helen, (Br.,) Hood, Acco 13 ds., with logwood to Phillips & Collins.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maggie, Cattle, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to E. C. Wheeler & Co.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 24, Swett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 36, Corwin, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 25, Ward, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 52, Johnson, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Gleason, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Fisher, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Farragut, Clark, Calais, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Beckett, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Hubbard, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Wentworth, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Susan McDivett, Shay, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cherokee, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to S. E. Miller.

Schr. Neva, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster bound to Newark.

Schr. Banvard, Betts, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Whitmore, Wetmore, Virginia.

Schr. J. G. Crate, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. James A. Lee, Bayles, Virginia.

Schr. Israel K. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 41, Ross, New-Haven.

Schr. Prudence, Cobb, New-Haven.

Schr. Alexander, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.

Schr. J. Barritt, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Manhattan, Wilby, Nantucket.

Schr. Yarmouth, Willett, Yarmouth.

Schr. Franklin, Small, Clinton.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Bushnell, Norwich.

Schr. Louise Gray, Small, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Brook Haven.

Schr. Essex, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Chas. H. Perry, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. T. H. Loomans, Nickerson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Knight, Glover, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Willard, Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGlinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Southport.

Schr. Mariner, Jarvis, Greenwich.

Schr. Chas. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Guide, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Glory, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nora, Penny, Portchester.

Sloop Mary, Mason, Virginia.

Canal-boat Geo. B. Sloan, Waugh, Picton, Canada, 15 ds., with bleached salts to master.

Canal-boat M. Moses, Noble, Templeton, C. W., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat Frances F. Cooke, Cook, Templeton, C. W., with lumber to master.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Scholz, for Hamburg; Etna, for Liverpool; Mercedita, for Fernandina; ship E. W. Stetson, for London.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Prometheus, from Philadelphia; brig Adelaide, from Savannah.

Sld. brig J. A. Devereaux, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.—Arr. bark Ellida, from Peru for orders.

Sld. brig Catharine, from Rio for Baltimore; sloop-of-war Dale on a cruise.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 12, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ariel, Hartford for Bangor; Hickman, Boston for Woodbridge, N. J.

Sld. schrs. Madagascar, Abbie S. Oakes, James Henry, Porto Rico, William A. Dubois, Leesburg, William McGee, Adelia Kelly, M. A. Hyer, Admiral, Sarah L. Simmons, Hugh R. McCauley, Edward Doren, Annie E. Glover, Boston, Light of the East, A. Sawyer, Village Belle, (Br.,) Archer & Reeves, Henrietta Simmons, William G. Dearborn, Mahaska, Broadden, B. C. Scribner, Georgiana, (Br.,) Henry, N. Jones, Charles E. Smith, Nettie Cushing, Eugene, Mary A. Arler, American Eagle, West Wind, Emma L. Porter, Sarah J. Bright, Eurotas, and Jas. A. Parsons.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—At Quarantine, steamer Juniata, from Havana with a large number of Cuban passengers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13.—Arr. Revenue Cutter McCulloch, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. W. G. Andenreid, for Jacksonville.

Weather very hot.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Antagonist, which arrived 12th, from Menton, is consigned to George F. Bulley, not as before.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 13.—Arr. bark Cardenas, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived at this port this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The Cunard steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived at 6 A. M. this morning.

GLASGOW, July 13.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

From Professor Elie Charlier, Principal Charlier Institute.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 20, 1868.

JOHN DARBY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* For some years I have used your PROPHYLACTIC FLUID for all kinds of purposes and with great success. As a purifier and disinfectant it has proved to be extremely useful in a large institution like mine.

Yours, respectfully, ELIE CHARLIER.

From the Eminent Physician, J. Marion Sims, M. D., of New-York.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

I am convinced that Professor DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID is a most valuable disinfectant.

J. MARION SIMS, M. D.

From Dr. Charles A. Nash, Dentist, New-York.

NO. 16 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1868.

I consider DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID very useful indeed for dental, toilet and disinfecting purposes generally.

CHAS. A. NASH.

Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 28, 1868.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

No article has ever given more complete and perfect satisfaction than this. It is cheap, inoffensive, very powerful and perfectly harmless. There is not a more useful household article in the market. Growing out of its use as a Disinfectant, it is invaluable for Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Stings; for Catarrh, Bad Breath; for Diarrhœa; for use in all cases of sickness, especially Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Small-pox, Cholera, and all contagious diseases. It removes Bad Odors as if by magic. Every druggist has it for sale. Sole manufacturers,

JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 161 William-st.

PIG TAIL AND 32 CARICATURES IN

AUGUST NUMBER YANKEE NOTIONS.

Now ready at all news shops. 15 cents a copy.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhoea, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 422, July 13, 1869.

8, 49, 53, 32, 48, 29, 17, 44, 59, 56, 62, 50, 33.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 423, July 13, 1869.

43, 11, 26, 58, 25, 5, 73, 6, 27, 16, 4, 29, 62, 39.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 431, July 13, 1869.

4, 22, 71, 34, 67, 25, 74, 27, 10, 5, 36, 32, 44.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 432, July 13, 1869.

71, 26, 23, 65, 38, 54, 68, 50, 39, 6, 25, 35, 59, 30.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following-described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,[illegible]

$6,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 283, 289 and 290.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 280, 81, 82 and 83.

$230 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 133, 933, 934 and 935, 144,[illegible], 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.

HENRY F. MARSHALL, No. 76 Wall-st.